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1237

The Munson Nurseries

DENISON, TEXAS.



**To Our Many Customers and Friends and Also to
All Who Love Fruits and Flowers, We
Extend You Greetings**

“PLAN TO PLANT ANOTHER TREE”

Please analyze this slogan. It says more than merely to “Plant Another Tree.” Note the first word, “PLAN.” While we wish to lay stress on the entire phrase, we wish particularly to emphasize the word “PLAN.” This means the right selection for the particular spot; The What to Plant, The Where to Plant, The How to Plant, and The Proper Care and Cultivation After Planting. In other words, the Mere Planting of a Tree without any Plan, would be useless.

So after you have carefully planted out the trees you are now ordering, then

“PLAN TO PLANT ANOTHER TREE.”

THIS Catalog contains all that we grow and sell, but by no means contains all that can be grown in your locality or any other section. Its purpose is to let you know what we have, and if you are in need of any of the things listed, we will be most pleased to have your order.

It is our purpose and desire to supply you with the best that can be grown, and we wish for you every success. But that success depends largely upon yourself, for no matter how good the stock, it must have proper attention in handling, planting, fertilizing and cultivating to get the best results. On the other hand if you plant poor stock, no amount of good or even extra care will bring success. It is our business to supply that GOOD stock, and we know we can, since we have been satisfactorily doing so for 45 years. To this end we offer a few suggestions as to care of the trees, but for more detailed information we refer to the list of books on page 2.

The proper time and when to plant. All of the stock listed in this catalog can be transplanted any time during the dormant period, that is from the time the leaves drop in the fall until the buds begin to grow in the spring, which season here is from November 10th to March 15th. However, if your ground is in good shape and well prepared, we would suggest fall planting as it has some advantages over spring planting, especially for all deciduous trees. Evergreens are better planted in the Spring. Strawberries in late October to December 10th, and again February and March. In the catalog, special remarks will be made concerning each class of stock.

Care of trees on arrival. Be careful in unpacking to note everything, and immediately “heel in” in moist soil till planted, or plant at once. Never allow the roots to dry, or failure will most likely result. If the stock is received in a frozen condition, place the bales or boxes in a dark cellar or bury in earth till thawed out.

Before planting remove all broken and extra long roots with a sharp knife, cutting from below outward, not above downward. One-year-old peach or apple trees should be cut back to a naked stem 1 to 2 feet high; leave no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to their half length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the trees stood in the nursery row, excepting dwarf pear and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches.

The ground should be thoroughly plowed and subsoiled at least fifteen inches deep. If to be set in land which cannot be plowed, dig holes not less than eighteen inches deep and three feet across. Then fill up with rich, mellow earth, but no fresh manure, to such a point that the tree set thereon will stand the same depth in soil, when the hole is filled, as it stood in the nursery row. Leau the tree to the south considerably and fill in among the roots carefully with mellow soil, and when completely covered an inch or two, press the soil firmly down with the foot, after which level up the hole with loose soil, which should not be tramped. If the soil is dry, pour in a bucketful or two of water before filling the hole, and when settled away, level up with loose soil. Keep the soil thoroughly pulverized about the tree, and free from weeds during the growing season. Do not water through the summer time by pouring water on top of the ground, but dig trenches around the tree and fill with water every evening until ground is thoroughly saturated below the roots; then no more watering will be needed for two weeks. Partial surface watering kills more trees than it saves. Water only in drouth, when trees show need of it.

For Information on Spraying, Diseases of Trees and Plants, and all kindred subjects, write your State Agricultural Department, or Experiment Station, or Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins on these subjects. They will be furnished to you free of charge and will give you the latest and best information. The National Government and most all the states maintain a department devoted to horticultural interests, and their information on spraying, diseases of trees and plants, etc., is the best to be had.

The best age trees to buy are those as listed in the catalog. The fruit trees are generally two years old. No advantage is gained by planting older or very large trees. The time of bearing dates from the time of transplanting and is not dependent upon the age of the tree, for example a regular nursery size tree will bear just as soon as a four or five-year-old tree will if transplanted. If the four-year-old tree were not moved it would bear this year; but if dug, roots cut and moved, then it has to stop and regrow a new root system, which will take at least two years, before it can bring to maturity a crop of fruit. And also it is a disadvantage because the larger the tree, the greater the shock in transplanting, hence a thrifty nursery tree, one or two years old will start off better, make a better tree, and bear just as soon as any older tree. IF ANY OTHER AGE TREE, OR ANY OTHER SIZE TREE WERE BETTER than we offer, WE WOULD GROW THEM; FOR IT IS OUR AIM TO SUPPLY THE BEST AGE AND SIZE.

YOURS FOR BETTER FRUITS AND MORE BEAUTIFUL HOMES,

THE MUNSON NURSERIES

Will. B. Munson, Manager

Founded in 1876 by T. V. Munson.

DENISON, TEXAS



VIEW IN MUNSON NURSERIES

BUSINESS INFORMATION, TERMS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. The **ORDER BLANK** accompanying this catalog is for the convenience of customers, and its use will facilitate the filling of orders. Any other matter should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

2. **ALWAYS GIVE FULL ADDRESS** every time you write. This is important. Please write your name and address very plainly, so that nothing will have to be deciphered or guessed.

3. **TERMS.** Our terms are Cash with Order. The prices are Net Cash. All prices have been so figured and discounts deducted. If we extended any credit or opened accounts, it would be necessary to have higher or increased prices.

4. **REMITTANCES** should be made payable to THE MUNSON NURSERIES, and best way to send them is by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order. Money if sent by registered mail is all right but not so desirable. Checks will be accepted from responsible parties, but as banks no longer grant overdrafts, we will hold order until check is collected, as experience shows us checks are sometimes returned account no funds.

5. **RESERVATIONS** of stock will be made when one-half of the price accompanies the order. This is to accommodate those who are not ready to plant early in the season but wish to secure the stock before same is sold.

6. **THE PRICES** named in the catalog is for the stock at Denison and includes free packing on all orders of \$4.00 or more. The prices do not include paying of express or freight charges. We have found that by pricing the stock free on board cars at Denison, secures for the purchaser a lower price than if quotations included payment of transportation charges. ACTUAL COST OF STOCK plus ACTUAL COST OF TRANSPORTATION is lower than DELIVERED PRICES of most concerns, for in making delivered prices, an extra amount must be necessarily included to pay for long distances, and those who live nearer pay more for their stock than is just.

7. **FREE PACKING** is given all orders of \$4.00 or more. But on orders of less than \$4.00, 50 cents should be added to partly pay for the packing. Our packing is the best to carry the stock in the best manner and is expensive.

8. **SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.** Customers will please state whether they wish their order to be sent by Parcel Post, Express or Freight.

We suggest Express for most all shipments of Nursery Stock. We suggest freight for only large or heavy shipments and where quick delivery is not an element. We suggest Parcel Post for Grape Vines, Roses, Small Shrubs and trees not over 3 ft. high. Parcel Post limit is fifty pounds, and size limit is 84 inches for combined length and girth. Within a radius of 150 miles from Denison, 40 lbs.; and beyond that distance 12 lbs. or less would be cheaper by Parcel Post than by Express, but weights in excess of those mentioned will be cheaper by Express. Remember a tree 5 ft. or higher, even if weighing only 2 pounds, cannot go by Parcel Post on account of its exceeding the size limit.

9. **REMITTANCE TO COVER PARCEL POST CHARGES** should be added to order, as such have to be paid in advance at sending office. For grape vines, roses and small trees, add five cents each for first 3 vines or trees; and then 2 cents each for the next 6 vines or trees, and then one cent for each additional tree or vine above 10, will pay postage to all points within 300 miles. Over that distance, double the amount should be sent up to 600 miles, and over 600 miles, three times that amount. Express and Freight shipments can be sent "Charges Collect" when we guarantee such, and the amount of such charges are no more than when sent Prepaid.

10. **OUR GUARANTEE.** We guarantee to send healthy stock, free of disease, true to name, and deliver same in good condition. Then our responsibility ceases. If we fail in these we will replace with other stock of same value, or will refund the purchase price. But will not be liable for any greater amount. If stock is not accepted on these terms, it should be returned at once and refund of purchase price will be made.

11. **IT IS TO OUR INTEREST** to send our customers the best stock possible, true to label, and in good condition. But as we cannot prevent droughts, freezes, excessive rains, planting in unsuitable soils or locations, the ravishes of insects, rabbits, etc., careless or improper planting, indifferent cultivation, diseases. WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE after passing into other hands. Neither do we insure nor replace any stock at the prices quoted.

12. **NO AGENTS.** We do not employ any agents or salesmen, and have no connection with any other nursery. We deal direct with all our customers and are directly responsible to them and no one else. Many nurserymen, dealers and others buy stock of us to re-sell. Such buyers re-sell the stock on their own account and responsibility.

13. **ERRORS AND COMPLAINTS.** We want every order that fill to be satisfactorily filled. So if any error is discovered or any complaint to be made, they must be made immediately on receipt of stock or not later than five days thereafter to admit of adjustment. We will immediately and cheerfully correct any errors of our own if investigation shows that we are at fault.

14. **SUBSTITUTION.** We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect and have found that when our supply of stock ordered is exhausted, our customers ordinarily want us to substitute to the best of our judgment. We, therefore, substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary. Please note in specified blank on our Order Sheet if you do not wish us to substitute in your order and we will gladly refund for shortages if any. Selection of varieties suitable to your locality is of first importance to us and our services to you can often be of more value, if you will leave the selection to us.

15. **IF STOCK IS RECEIVED DURING A FREEZE,** or if frozen when received, DO NOT OPEN IT in warm air. But place the bale or box in dark cellar, or bury in earth completely covered until thawed out. Do not hurry the thaw by using hot water, or placing in room heated above 40 degrees. When so thawed out according to direction without exposure to air or heat, it will open up in good condition. To avoid any risk of freezing, we will not start a shipment in face of a "blizzard." But sometimes such freezing spells will come while stock is en route. Ordinary care by express company not to expose the stock should keep the frost out. We pack with non-conducting materials during the period of cold weather.

16. **SERVICE.** We are so equipped that we can get out, pack and ship most orders the first or second day after receipt of order. In some cases on account of character of stock, it may take longer. We leave most of our stock in the ground and dig fresh as wanted, so this takes longer to assemble an order than if the stock was all ready "cellared." There is a period of about two weeks late in the Spring, that we are rushed with orders from those who wait until the last minute, and then when they order they want it right now. Under such conditions we will do our best to get out as quickly as possible, but in order to be fair we will wait upon each order in its turn. It is better to order a few days, or better, several days in advance of time stock is wanted; then we will not disappoint you with a tardy delivery.

HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION

In the following pages of this catalog we give a few important facts about the fruits, shrubs, etc., listed, but it is impossible to give any limited amount of information even in a catalog many times this size.

So, in order to place at the disposal of our customers a fund of horticultural information, we have listed below a select list of books bearing upon the different classes of fruits as found in the catalog. We could name many other very valuable books, but space forbids.

We do not keep these books in stock, but will be pleased to order them for our friends and patrons without further cost than the publishers' prices, which are the prices mentioned with each book. If we kept the books in stock here, a higher price would have to be charged to offset the extra expense of maintaining a stock.

All you have to do is to send us the money as per price listed and we will take pleasure in forwarding the order to the various publishers without further cost to you. The prices are net, postage included. No discounts.

APPLES.

THE APPLE., by Albert E. Wilkinson. Illustrated, some in color, 492 pages. \$3.25
THE AMERICAN APPLE ORCHARD., F. A. Waugh. Illustrated, 226 pages. 1.75

PEAR.

PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT., Quinn. \$1.25

PEACH.

PEACH CULTURE., J. A. Fulton. Best Work on Peaches, 204 pages. 1.50
PEACH GROWING., H. P. Gould. A fine work, illustrated. 3.00
THE AMERICAN PEACH ORCHARD., F. A. Waugh. 1.75

PLUMS.

BOOK OF PEARS AND PLUMS., Rev. E. Batrum. 1.25
PLUMS AND PLUM CULTURE., F. A. Waugh. 391 pages, Illustrated. 2.50

CITRUS AND DATES.

CITRUS FRUITS AND THEIR CULTURE., H. H. Hume. 597 pages. 3.00
DATE GROWING—In the Old and New World., P. B. Popenoe. Illustrated. 2.50
CITRUS FRUITS., J. E. Coit. Illustrated. 3.00

NUTS.

NUT GROWING., R. T. Morris. Latest up-to-date book on this subject. Detailed methods of successful propagation, illustrated. 2.75
THE NUT CULTURIST., A. S. Fuller. Illustrated, 290 pages. 2.00

GRAPES.

FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE., 250 7x10 pages. Illustrated. 2.50
MANUAL OF AMERICAN GROWING., U. P. Hedrick. Extra fine on grapes. 3.25
GRAPE CULTURIST., A. S. Fuller. 282 pages. 2.00
AMERICAN GRAPE GROWING AND WINE-MAKING., Geo. Husmann. 270 pages. 2.00

SMALL FRUITS.

BUSH FRUITS., F. W. Card. On berries, currants, gooseberries, etc. 3.00
PRODUCTIVE SMALL FRUIT CULTURE., F. C. Sears. 368 pages. 2.50
SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST., A. S. Fuller. 298 pages. 1.75
MAKING A GARDEN OF SMALL FRUITS., F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated. .75
THE BOOK OF THE STRAWBERRY., Edwin Becket. Also other berries. 1.25
STRAWBERRY CULTURIST., A. S. Fuller. .40
STRAWBERRY GROWING., S. W. Fletcher. 2.50

GENERAL FRUITS.

AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST., J. J. Thomas. 800 illustrations, 756 pages. 3.50
BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO FRUIT GROWING., F. A. Waugh. 120 pages. 1.25
SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURE., S. T. Maynard. Illustrated. 274 pages. 1.75
FRUIT HARVESTING, SORTING, MARKETING., F. A. Waugh. 232 pages. 1.75
THE FRUIT GARDEN., P. Barry. Invaluable to all Fruit Growers. 516 pages. 2.25
THE HOME FRUIT GROWER., M. G. Kains. Heavily illustrated. Cloth. 1.50
THE HOME FRUIT GROWER., M. G. Kains. Heavily illustrated. Paper. 1.00
FRUIT GROWING IN ARID REGIONS., Paddock and Whipple. 2.60
POPULAR FRUIT GROWING., S. B. Green. 300 pages. 1.50
PRINCIPLES OF FRUIT GROWING., L. H. Bailey. Up-to-date Revision. 3.25
MODERN FRUIT MARKETING., B. S. Brown. 304 pages. 1.75
MAKING HORTICULTURE PAY., M. G. Kains. 288 pages. 1.75
PRODUCTIVE ORCHARDING., F. C. Sears. 316 pages. 2.50
SYSTEMIC POMOLOGY., F. A. Waugh. 288 pages. 1.75

PRUNING—PROPAGATION.

THE TREE PRUNER. , Samuel Wood.	\$1.00
PRINCIPLES OF PLANT CULTURE. , E. S. Goff.	2.00
PROPAGATION AND PRUNING OF HARDY TREES. , J. C. Newsham.	3.00
PRUNING MANUAL. , L. H. Bailey.	2.50
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PRUNING. , M. G. Kains.	2.50

SHRUBS AND ORNAMENTALS.

HOW TO MAKE A FLOWER GARDEN. , Many Experts. Illustrated.	2.50
LET'S MAKE A FLOWER GARDEN. , Hanna Rion.	2.00
THE BOOK OF THE PEONY. , Mrs. Edward Harding. Illustrations in color.	6.50
EVERGREENS AND HOW TO GROW THEM. , C. S. Harrison.	.75
FARM AND GARDEN RULE BOOK. , L. H. Bailey.	3.25
HOME FLORICULTURE. , E. E. Rexford.	1.75
PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE. , Peter Henderson. 325 pages.	2.00
SHRUBS OF THE UNITED STATES. , A. C. Apgar. Profusely illustrated.	1.75
THE BOOK OF SHRUBS. , George Gordon.	1.25

ROSES.

THE AMATEUR'S ROSE BOOK. , Julius Hoffman. Illustrations in color.	3.00
COMMERCIAL ROSE CULTURE. , Eber Holmes. Heavily illustrated.	1.75
ROSE GROWING FOR AMATEURS. , H. H. Thomas.	.75
PRACTICAL OUTDOOR ROSE GROWING. , Geo. C. Thomas, Jr. 104 plates in color, 47 in black and white. De Lux Edition.	7.50
New Garden Edition , having 15 plates in color.	3.00
PARSON ON THE ROSE. , S. B. Parsons. 211 pages. Illustrated.	1.75
THE ROSE. , H. B. Ellwanger. 310 pages. Very complete.	1.75
THE BOOK OF THE ROSE. , A. F. Meliar. 350 pages. Illustrated.	2.25
ROSES AND THEIR CULTURE. , W. D. Prior. 7 colored plates.	2.25
HOW TO GROW ROSES. , Robt. Pyle. Very complete. Colored plates.	1.25
ROSES, THEIR HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND CULTIVATION. , J. H. Pemberton.	5.00

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

DRAINAGE FOR PROFIT AND FOR HEALTH. , Geo. E. Waring, Jr.	1.60
IRRIGATION FARMING. , L. M. Wilcox. 510 pages.	2.25
IRRIGATION FOR FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD. , Henry Stewart.	1.60

LANDSCAPE AND FORESTRY

LANDSCAPE GARDEN SERIES. , Ralph Rodney Root. The most complete and best work of its kind. Published in 10 sections, so each one can be used independently, and all come in one case. Highly illustrated. The work complete.	7.50
LANDSCAPE GARDENING. , F. A. Waugh. Treating General Principles.	1.25
THE LANDSCAPE BEAUTIFUL. , F. A. Waugh.	2.50
ORNAMENTAL GARDENING FOR AMERICANS. , Elias A. Long. 300 pages.	2.00
HEDGES, WINDBREAKS, SHELTERS AND LIVE FENCES. , E. P. Powell.	.90
PRACTICAL FORESTRY. , A. S. Fuller.	2.00
PRACTICAL FORESTRY. , John Gifford.	2.50

INSECTS, PLANT DISEASES

DISEASES OF CULTIVATED PLANTS AND TREES. , Geo. Massee.	3.00
DISEASES OF TRUCK CROPS AND THEIR CONTROL. , J. J. Taubenthal.	6.00
AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY. , Herbert Osborne.	2.50
ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY. , J. B. Smith. 481 pages.	5.00
FRUIT DISEASES. , Hesler and Whetzel. 460 pages.	3.00
FUNGOUS DISEASES OF PLANTS. , B. M. Duggar.	3.25
INSECT PESTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD. , E. D. Sanderson.	3.50
INSECTS AND INSECTICIDES. , C. M. Wood.	1.75
INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS. , Wm. Saunders. 445 illustrations.	2.00
THE SPRAYING OF PLANTS. , E. G. Lodeman.	2.50
PRACTICAL TREE REPAIR. , Albert Peets.	2.50

SOILS, FERTILIZERS, MANURES.

SOILS. , C. W. Burkett. 300 pages.	1.75
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOIL. , McCall.	.90
SOIL MANAGEMENT. , F. H. King.	2.00
RIGHT USE OF LIME IN SOIL. , Alva Agee.	1.25
PRINCIPLES OF SOIL FERTILITY. , Vivian.	1.40
FARM MANURES. , Chas. E. Thorne.	2.00
TALKS ON MANURES. , Joseph Harris.	2.00
FERTILIZERS AND CROPS. , Van Slyke.	3.25



STAYMAN'S WINESAP APPLES

APPLES

Apples can be grown in North and Central Texas as well as in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and other parts of America. Only the right varieties must be selected. The list below is a well adapted list for the Southwest. Do not try to grow the most popular apple of New York, Minnesota or Oregon in the South, for they may not succeed.

PLANT APPLE TREES 25 FEET APART. Any land that will grow corn will grow apples.

See books on apple culture listed on page 2.

PRICES	In quantities of					
	1 to 4	5 to 20	21 to 40	41 to 80	81 to 200	Over 200
All except San Jacinto.	4	20	40	80	200	200
3 to 4 ft., each.....	\$.40	\$.35	\$.33	\$.32	\$.30	\$.28
4 to 6 ft., each.....	.60	.50	.48	.45	.43	.42
San Jacinto, each.....	.75	.70	.65	.63	.60	.58

DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

(Months mentioned are for North Texas.)

JUNE.

Early Harvest. Medium, bright straw-yellow. Tender flesh, sub-acid. Fine eating and cooking apple. Good for local market but rather tender for shipping.

Red June. Tree slow grower but bears young. Small to medium size; bright red skin; flesh tart and quality good. Fine table and market; best shipper of extra early varieties.

JULY.

San Jacinto. Like a very large Red June apple, of which it appears to be seedling, coming in just as the Red June goes out. Tree vigorous and prolific; very productive. A variety of the highest merit both for market and table. Fruit hangs to the tree remarkably well and a fine keeper for an early apple. **75¢ each.**

AUGUST.

Bledsoe. Originated and grown extensively for many years by Judge Bledsoe, formerly of Sherman, and orchardist of note, has proved to be an apple of great merit for the Southwest, and later, over a wide range, especially so in the high, western plateau. It is large, roundish oval, sometimes angular, greenish striped and splashed with red; flesh white, sub-acid, good. Tree very vigorous and prolific. August and later.

Jonathan. Of American origin. Medium, if thinned on the tree grows larger. Roundish conical, rich bright red on light yellow ground, few minute white dots; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, a standard of excellence in market apples. Tree has a drooping, pendant habit; very productive, and requires rich soil. Universally popular. Should be gathered in August and stored to obtain best results.

Texas Red. One of the most highly esteemed apples in East Texas; large, solid red; fine; excellent keeper.

SEPTEMBER.

Wealthy. A very large apple, green skin with little blush. Flattened at both stem and calyx ends. Bears young, prolific. Fine for eating and cooking.

OCTOBER AND LATER.

Ben Davis. Tree healthy, vigorous, an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, only fair in quality. Popular on account of its good bearing quality.

Stayman's. (Stayman's Winesap.) Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red, with numerous medium gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper.

Delicious. Winter. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper.

Gano. Similar to Ben Davis, but deeper in color, and better in quality. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A rapid grower. An early, annual and prolific bearer. A valuable late winter apple.

Arkansas Black. Vigorous, abundant; dark red, medium; excellent market; seedling of Winesap.

Kinnaird. Strong, spreading tree; red large; a superb Southern winter apple; the best of all winesap seedlings. Flesh pale yellow, crisp, fine grained; of fine quality. Tree longest lived of all varieties tested with us; originated in Tennessee.

Arkansas. (Mammoth Black Twig; Paragon). Size large roundish, slightly flattened; color a dark mottled red; flesh yellow, fine grained, with a mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and abundant bearer. Large fruit and better tree than Winesap, of which it is a seedling.

Winesap. Medium; roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for market, dessert, or for general winter use.

CRAB APPLE

Price: The same as for apples.

Hyslop. Medium in size, very bright red skin. Delicious for jelly and preserves.

Whitney. Large, striped, not so juicy as Hyslop but better for eating.

P
E
A
R
S



Pears do well on a variety of soils—clay loam, sandy, gravelly and red soil. The soil must not be wet, should be drained, if not naturally drained. The knife is the best remedy for blight. Keep it cut off as fast as it appears. Cut back 3 or 4 inches below where the twig or limb has blighted. Keep this up from time to time as the blight appears, and you can keep it down. We have found here and there that there is less blight where the trees are not cultivated after the second year, but weeds kept mown off. Plant 20 feet apart each way, requiring 110 trees per acre.

See book on Pear Culture. Page 2.

PRICES—EACH.	In quantities of					
	1 to 4	5 to 20	21 to 40	41 to 80	81 to 200	Over 200
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.50	\$.45	\$.44	\$.43	\$.42	\$.40
4 to 6 ft.....	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.53

Bartlett. Large, clear, bright yellow, with blush on sunny side, oblong shape, tapering gradually toward stem end. Flesh white, buttery and rich, juicy.

Garber. A hybrid of the Chinese Sand Pear, with one of the fine French varieties. Ripens a month earlier in season than Kieffer; round, with smooth skin. Will ripen fairly well on the tree and is ready for eating at picking time.

Kieffer. A most successful grower for the Southwest. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Bears young. Of supposed Chinese Sand Pear and Bartlett hybrid. Size very large, very handsome, skin yellow, with bright vermillion cheek. Does not ripen to perfection on tree, but if picked when skin shows trace of yellow it will ripen to perfection, making a very juicy, delicious pear with a musk aroma. As near blight-proof as pear can be.

Duchesse. A very large pear of delicious flavor. Ripens in October. Does not bear as early in life as the Garber or Kieffer, but very long lived.



Munson Plums

PLUMS

While plums like good soil, they will succeed on thinner land than the peach. In a combination orchard, plant the plums on the higher land if on a slope, follow with peaches, then apple and pear. Plant plum trees 18 to 20 feet apart, requiring 100 to 135 trees per acre. See list of books on Plum Culture on page 2. To prevent curculio, spray with Arsenate of Lead.

See page 2 for books on Plum Culture.

	In quantities of					
	1 to 4	5 to 20	21 to 40	41 to 80	81 to 200	Over 200
PRICES—EACH	\$.50	\$.45	\$.40	\$.38	\$.35	\$.34
3 to 4 ft.....						
4 to 5 ft.....						
MUNSON PLUM.....	1.00	.90	.80	.75	.72	.70

May Beauty. A variety originated by the late J. M. Funk of Grayson county, Texas. Hybrid of the Abundance with some Chickasaw variety. Medium to large, bright red, ripening and coloring uniformly all over; very prolific and sure.

THE MUNSON PLUM.

This is an extraordinary plum.

This plum was originated by Mr. W. B. Richardson of Lufkin, Texas, and named in honor of T. V. Munson (now deceased).

It was grown from seed of the Normand plum by Mr. Richardson, and appears to be crossed with America or similar blooded variety.

It ripens very early, just after Funk and May Beauty and before Milton and Abundance. Its date of ripening here is the last week of May and first week of June. While it ripens early it blooms quite late, thus escaping most late freezes, and its record of bearing is ahead of all other varieties.

It is very large, yellow with red cheek, resembling the America, but much more showy, being larger even when the tree is very full. Its quality is even better than the America.

Our reputation of introducing only meritorious varieties stands behind this variety.

We have only a limited number of trees at \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 12.

Abundance. Medium if allowed to mature as the fruit sets on tree, but large when fruit is properly thinned. As this variety is inclined to overbear, it is best that the fruit be thinned by taking at least one-half to two-thirds the fruit off when size of small marbles; the remaining fruit will be of extra size to more than make the same yield. Roundish, skin yellow, washed with purple with a bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor, quality superb.

Gonzales. Fruit very large, meaty, of brilliant red; finest of flavor; good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and immensely productive. Very valuable.

America. A hybrid of Robinson with Abundance. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading; fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm, stone medium to large, cling. Considered one of Burbank's best productions. Very valuable.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry red; flesh deep yellow; very sweet and agreeable flavor. Very prolific.

Minco. Seedling of Wayland pollinated by Miner. Tree very vigorous, free from disease. Fruit large, red, very late. This is one of the best late plums, fine for jellies, preserves, etc. Very rarely injured by late frosts.

Damson. This is the famous large English Blue Plum, and while not successful as a commercial variety for the Southwest, it is adapted for the Amateur to plant in the home grounds in city lot or country home.

Wickson. This is one of the finest of Burbank productions, being very large and very handsome red plum of finest quality of firm meat. Its greatest drawback here is that it blooms rather early and may be injured by frosts or freezes. For this reason it is better for the home orchard rather than for commercial growing. In West Texas, Arizona and California it is more sure in setting a crop. But on account of its fine fruit, it should be included in the home orchard.

Black Beauty. This is a very valuable hybrid between the Japan and American varieties. Dark red skin, with yellow flesh, of very high quality. Tree hardy and prolific.

APRICOTS

Apricots are not a successful commercial fruit in North or Central Texas on account of their tendency to early blooming; but when they do set a crop, there is no nicer fruit. In West Texas, New Mexico, and on high grounds they are more successful in setting crops. While the fruit is smaller in the Early May and Nellie they are more hardy in flower here than the Moorpark or Royal which have larger and more showy fruit. Apricots succeed best in semi-lime soils, and good rich sandy loam with clay subsoil. Cultural methods the same as for peach.

Prices—Same as for Plum Trees.

All varieties of Apricots ripen here in May and June.

Early May. Extra early variety, medium size, yellow with slight blush on skin.

Nellie. One of a selection of varieties discovered in Mexico by the late Gilbert Onderdonk. Medium size, good quality, and one of the most sure bearers among apricots in this section.

Moorpark. Large, yellowish green with brownish red on sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seed; grown largely for commercial purposes, in those sections adapted for apricots, especially for canning and evaporating.

Royal. European, large, slightly oval, dull yellow with red next the sun, flesh orange yellow with rich, vinous flavor. An important commercial variety.

MULBERRIES

Mulberries flourish in any soil or situation. If space is given the trees they make fine individual specimens. They make fine trees for the poultry yard, as the fowls will eat all the fruit that falls from the trees so none will go to waste.

Prices: One-year trees, 3 to 5 feet high, 50c each; \$4.80 per dozen. Two-year trees, 6 to 8 ft. high, branched; 75c each; \$7.00 per dozen.

Black English. The variety having the largest berries, black and fine for pies.

Munson. One of the largest, most prolific and best mulberries of the Russian class. Originated by us, selected from among thousands of varieties grown from seed. The branches in fruit look like ropes of big berries. Earlier than Hicks.

Hicks Everbearing. Profuse bearer of fruit for three months; fine grower for shade; the best of all trees for the fowl yard, as the fowls greedily eat the berries.

Male Russian Mulberry. The flowers on this tree are nearly staminate but have rudimentary pistil, which sometimes metamorphoses and will set insignificant fruit, especially first season or two after transplanting, but after tree recovers from check of transplanting and gets into full growth, rarely any fruit sets. What fruit does set does not begin to compare in size and productiveness to the regular bearing sorts. This variety does not sprout like the non-fruiting Paper Mulberry. This has a round head of compact form, well filled with leaves. The trees we grow are grafted, the same as the fruiting sorts.

QUINCES

In the South Quinces are not planted for commercial purposes. They require deep rich soil and three years time to bear. Plant 12 feet apart.

We only grow one variety, **The Meech**, large and fine and best of any for growth of tree and quality of fruit.

Price: One-year trees, 25c each; \$2.65 per dozen. Two-year trees, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

FIGS

Like a rich garden soil. Hardy in South Texas. In North Texas unprotected tops will sometimes winter kill. Cut off all frozen tops, new shoots will come and bear fruit late in same season.

Prices: 1 to 2 ft., 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Magnolia. The most popular and successful fig in Texas. Bears younger than any other variety, second year after setting and same season on new shoots that come up afterwards. Medium size, of amber skin, of best quality. Fine for eating and preserves.



Magnolia Figs



Twig from Goumi Tree showing fruit and silver under side of leaves.

GOUMI (*Elaegnus Longipes*)

Here is a magnificent shrub, with dark green leaves above with silvery beneath, perfectly hardy, bearing a crimson, cherry-like fruit (with one long, semi-hard seed) of refreshing tart flavor, making an immense crop every year, ripening in May here. We have now in our yard a tree 30 years old that never has missed a crop, and also it is one fruit that never has had an insect enemy or has been attacked by any disease. The fruit is not commercially grown, but makes a fine novelty for the home yard. The fruit makes a refreshing jelly of characteristic flavor. After fruit is off, it makes a fine ornamental shrub during the entire year, and an extra show while in fruit. **Price: two-year, 75c each.**



CHERRIES

Early Richmond Cherries

Require very best drouth resisting soil. Peculiarly adapted in the South for planting in back yard of town lots, as they succeed better in such situations than in orchard planting. In Oklahoma and northward they are successful for orchard planting. They like the slightly limy soils better than the sandy soils, and do quite well on mixed soils. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart.

Prices: 4 to 5 ft. size, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12.
3 to 4 ft. size, 75c each; \$7.80 per 12.

We grow only varieties of the Duke and Morello class (Sour Cherries), as they are the only classes that will succeed in this part of the South. The Sweet Cherries (Hearts and Bigarreaus) are not successful here.

Dyehouse. One week earlier than Early Richmond. Light colored with pinkish juice. Medium size with flattened ends. Tree small but vigorous with drooping branches.

Early Richmond. Light pinkish red, medium size, round, Successful over a greater range of country than almost any other variety.

New Century. Thought to be a combination of the Duke and Morello types. Originated in Grayson County, Texas. Fruit medium to large, light red, of fair quality. Tree strong, upright, foliage rather broad, and free from mildew.

Baldwin. Originated in Kansas. Fruit large, round, dark but transparent red. Slightly sub-acid but rich.

English Morello. Latest to ripen of the sour cherries. Very dark red, size small. Hangs on tree well after ripening. Tree dwarfish.

CHERRY-PLUM

Compass. This is a hybrid of a plum and cherry. In size larger than the largest cherry but rather a small plum. Shape of plum with cherry quality. It will succeed where the true cherries will not and thus afford one with the best possible substitute for the cherry. The tree is vigorous, bears young. The fruit is red, rather tart. Fine for jellies and preserves. Ripens early in June.

Price—Same as for Plum.

PECAN TREES

Van Deman Pecan



See page 2 for books on Pecan and Nut Culture.

Pecans are commonly considered hard to transplant. We find the difficulty is slight, if the tops are cut back leaving only three or four eyes or buds above the point of the bud or graft which can be told by a slight off-set on the body of the tree. Plant trees two to four inches deeper than they stood in nursery, according to size of trees, which are usually one to six feet tall. Dig holes at least two feet square and deep, and then put down a post hole in center of large hole one to two feet deeper, or as deep as may be necessary to hold the long root.

After trees are set and well watered, mound dry soil on stem of tree a foot or more above level of ground, or even to top of the stem or trunk, after it has been cut back, as directed above. Leave a ditch around this mound to hold sufficient water to soak down to end of root. New growth will come through the mound of soil in the spring or summer, and the soil will work down gradually to a level.

Time of Bearing.

The time of bearing depends upon the care given and the method of fertilizing. It is better to have the tree make a good, sturdy growth and attain fair size before it bears, then the method of care should be changed so as to produce short twigs upon which the nut clusters are borne. This can be done by decreasing the amount of nitrogen and adding phosphate.

You will usually find a few nuts on some of the trees any time after the third year, but a profitable crop will not often be borne before the tenth year. From that time on the increase is rapid.

That pecans do bear heavily and quite regularly is well known by those who are closely watching their own orchards or the industry.

It is better to plant three or four varieties in an orchard. This is an aid in cross-pollinating. Change the variety every third or fourth row, or tree, where only a few are planted.

	In quantities of	1 to	4 to	11 to	31 to	51 to	Over
PRICES—EACH		4	10	30	50	100	100
1 to 2 ft.....	\$.75	\$.70	\$.65	\$.64	\$.62	\$.60	
2 to 3 ft.....		1.00	.95	.90	.88	.86	.85
3 to 4 ft.....			1.50	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.25

Delmas. Nut large, shell moderately thin; quality very good, flavor excellent. Tree quite vigorous. Quite successful in Central to North Texas.

Schley. One of the best nuts grown on the coast and very successful inland. Nut very large, shell very thin. The meat readily cracks out whole.

Success. Large. Moderately thin shell. Kernel plump. Quality rich, flavor very good.

Stuart. Nuts large or very large, 1 3/4 to 2 inches long, oblong with brownish shell, strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright colored. In quality one of the best, the flavor being rich and sweet. A heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, reaching an immense size, with large foliage.

Van Deman. Large to very large, from 1 7/8 to 2 1/8 inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown with purplish markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy, with large bright foliage. Altogether one of the most desirable varieties.

PERSIMMONS JAPANESE VARIETIES

These were introduced from Japan about seventy years ago. They are the royal fruit of Japan, their best native pomological product. Leaves are broad and burnished, the trees vary from shrubby growth of eight to ten feet high to a much larger size in different variety. Usually very prolific, often bearing at three years of age.

Prices: Each, 75c; per dozen, \$7.00.

The following are the best Japanese varieties and all hardy here: **Costata, Hyakume, Hyachia, Triumph, Okame and Dia Dia Maru.** If no particular variety is wanted, just order Japan Persimmon and we will send best assortment.

These should be cut back as directed for pecans, leaving about three good eyes or buds above the graft. Plant trees slightly deeper than they stood in nursery, and mound soil up on stem, the same as for pecans.

Cultural Note. Many fail to get satisfactory results in the transplanting of the pecan and persimmon, because they do not plant the trees in the right manner. Both the persimmon and pecan have long straight tap roots, with few or no side roots and almost no fibrous roots; so it is difficult for such roots to get a hold of the soil unless one takes care and plants the tree in the right manner. A hole should be dug at least three feet deep; a post-hole digger is a good tool to use. Set the tree so that the entire root is under ground. (One great fault is that some leave two to five inches of the root above the surface.) Then fill in with nice, moist, pulverized soil and tamp same so that the soil is forced into the pores of the bark of the root, being careful not to bruise the root while thus tamping. After the hole is thus filled up, then mound up about the tree with a mound of earth about a foot high and two feet across. This mound will gradually work away by cultivation. Then be sure and keep the tree cultivated all summer. If a post-hole digger is used, it would be well to spade up the ground about 8 inches deep in a radius of three feet around the tree before the mound is made.

PEACHES

*"Plan to plant
another tree"*



Mayflower Peaches

Young Peach Orchard

Elberta Peach

Directions for Cultivating. A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the tree back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air.

After tree is transplanted, we cannot emphasize the fact too much that it is quite important to cut the tree back to about at least 24 to 28 inches high, and to a single stem. This not only starts the tree off right, but also is quite a factor in getting a good successful stand to grow. We have seen peach trees from the same lot that were transplanted, and a part cut back. In the part that was cut back, every tree grew and made a vigorous growth. In the part that was not cut back, many of the trees did not start off, others were slow in starting off and made indifferent growth, while only a few made any sort of vigorous growth.

Borers. Go through your orchard in March and where you find gum around the surface, clean away the dirt and, with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the borers and remove them, then throw around the tree a small quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit, and greatly extend the life of the trees.

Thinning. When a tree sets an overload, it pays to thin out the fruit, even if two-thirds of the crop has to be taken off. It relieves the tree, and the remaining fruit will grow to be large, fine flavored, and handsome, whereas if the tree is left overloaded, the fruit will be small, inferior, of poor flavor. The thinning should be done just when the young fruit is about the size of marbles, and thinned out so that the peaches will be not less than 3 to 4 inches apart on the tree. The extra price for the thinned fruit will more than pay for the fruit destroyed.

To prevent wormy peaches; spray with arsenate of lead.

To prevent brown and other rots, spray with Bordeaux mixture.

To eradicate San Jose and other scales; spray with lime-sulphur solutions, or scalecide.

For good books on The Peach and Its Culture, see page 2.

PRICES— EACH	In quantities of					
	1 to 4 ft.	5 to 6 ft.	21 to 30 ft.	61 to 100 ft.	Over 100 ft.	Over
3 to 4 ft.	\$.35	\$.32	\$.30	\$.25	\$.23	\$.22
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	.50	.45	.42	.40	.36
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	.22	.21	.20	.18	.17

MAY 20TH TO JUNE 5TH

Mayflower. Originated in North Carolina. The earliest of all peaches, and considering its earliness, the best in quality and appearance. Red skin all over, white flesh. Semi-cling.

Victor. Originated in Smith County, Texas. Larger than Mayflower, but not so highly colored but with equally good quality. Ripens much more even than the old Alexander. Very sure and prolific. White, nearly free.

Early Wheeler. Originated in Collin County, Texas. A large, showy White Cling, with red cheek. Very firm and best shipper of the early peaches. A fine commercial variety to reach distant markets with early peaches.

JUNE 1ST TO JUNE 15TH

Triumph. Originated in Georgia. A fine medium size, strictly yellow freestone. Very sure and prolific. Requires thinning to get larger fruit. Good quality.

Yellow Swan. Originated in Smith County, Texas. Almost identical with Arp Beauty. Freestone, flesh yellow. Skin yellow with bright crimson cheeks. Quality the best of its season, and largest in size of its season.

Mamie Ross. Originated in Dallas County, Texas. A very successful, sure and prolific variety. Large, white flesh, with cream skin with blush on one side. Semi-cling.

Dr. Burton. Found in orchard of Dr. Burton, Grayson County, Texas. An improved Mamie Ross, and in some sections the flower appears to be more resistant to frost. Otherwise similar to Mamie Ross.

JUNE 10TH TO JUNE 25TH

Kelly Surprise. A large, fine yellow freestone, of best quality. A good variety to follow Mamie Ross and to mate with Carman.

Carman. Originated in Limestone County, Texas. Has become a nationally famed variety. White flesh, semi-cling. Very sure and prolific. Skin white, with blush over two-thirds of surface. In appearance like a highly colored Mamie Ross but later in season.

Slappy. Originated in Georgia. A yellow freestone of the highest quality. Rather shy in bearing but this fault is made up in the rich buttery eating quality. Skin lemon-yellow more than half covered with crimson.

JUNE 20TH TO JULY 10TH

Champion. A large white-flesh freestone of exceptionally good quality. A fine variety for home or home market but not a good shipper for distant market.

Belle of Georgia. Large size, white, freestone. A good mate in a white variety for the Elberta in the yellow. Of finer quality than Elberta and a good shippier.

JULY 10TH TO AUGUST 1ST

Elberta. Originated in Georgia. Well known for its regular bearing of large crops of large size peaches. The size, however, dependent upon the soil, as are all varieties. In good, well prepared soil and when thinned, you get a fine crop of extra fine show peaches, but if tree overbears and on thin soil, the size and appearance are accordingly lowered. Flesh yellow, freestone, large in size and of good quality while not the richest. A standard for shipping and canning.

Frank. One of the best known of the largest of Mr. Stubenrauch's originations. Does equally well in South Texas as well as in North Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Large, round, yellow clingstone of best quality. A most sure and dependable bearer. Price 4 to 5 ft. trees, \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft. trees, 75¢ each.

Chinese Cling. (Originated from seed brought from Shanghai, China.) Spreading habit, healthy, not very prolific. Probably the largest peach in cultivation. Skin creamy with short fuzz, mottlings of dull red covering one-third to one-half of surface next stem. Flesh white with little red at seed, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid. It is the parent of more fine commercial varieties than any other peach in cultivation, and yet not a valuable commercial variety itself.

JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 15TH

Gold Dust. (J. C. Evans, Mo.) Prolific. Tit small. Skin quite fuzzy, orange, mostly covered with bright crimson, handsome. Flesh orange, very firm, a little red at stone, best quality cling. Very pretty.

Mathew Beauty. Large light colored yellow, of best buttery flavor. Skin yellow ground with red cheek, making it a very handsome appearing peach. Freestone.

AUGUST 10TH TO SEPTEMBER 12TH

Lady Lindsey. A seedling that came up in the yard of Mrs. George Lindsey of Greenville, Texas, and brought to our attention by L. L. Bowman of same place. Very large and attractive, having a rich red skin underlaid with yellow. Flesh of golden yellow, juicy and of fine quality. It ripens after the Munson Cling and before the Henrietta, filling in the gap between these two excellent clingstones, making a fine trio of yellow clingstone peaches. The tree is a good bearer.

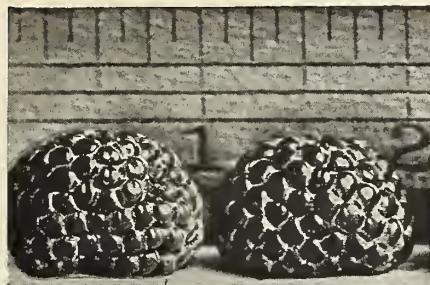
Heath Cling. A large white flesh clingstone, with white skin, with but very little coloring. Fine for canning and preserves.

Hazel. A very large White cling stone, good quality for a very late peach.

Henrietta. (Levy Late. Originated in Ky.) Tit prominent. Skin orange yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet and of high quality. Cling. Very handsome.

Raisin Cling. (Coweta Co., Ga.) Supposed Columbia X Heath cross. Skin dull white, covered with mottled reddish brown. Flesh white, tinted with red. The finest quality of any cling known to us. Fine for sweet pickles.

Salway. (Thos. Rivers, England.) Skin rich yellow, covered with crimson. Flesh rich buttery yellow, fine for canning. Free.



Kansas Raspberry

**THERE IS
GOOD
MONEY IN
GROWING
SMALL
FRUITS.
RAISE
YOUR
OWN.**

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Plant in rows 7 feet apart by 2 feet apart in the row.

The ground should be plowed and harrowed frequently for some weeks before plants are received. It must be in finest condition for good results.

Plant in ordinary furrows. The plants should be leaned down the furrow until the top is level with the ground. Press moist soil on roots and mound loosely, slightly over top. If soil is dry, use water in planting.

Blackberries thrive almost in any soil, but give far better results on good rich ground and good cultivation. The ground should be manured each season. Blackberries (and Raspberries) bear their fruit upon the canes grown the prior summer. Then the canes that bore their fruit will die that fall, while new canes that come up during the spring and summer are the ones to bear next spring. In pruning in the fall, the old canes that bore the fruit should be removed by cutting off at the ground, and the new canes cut back at the point where they want to bend downwards, so that the canes after pruning, will stand erect and firm. See books on small fruit culture on page 2.

(No less than 12 of a variety will be sold.)

VARIETIES.

Mayes Dewberry. (Austin's Improved, Austin-Mayes.) This is about the only dewberry grown commercially in North Texas. Very large, fine flavor, early and prolific. Fine for home use and local market. Makes preserves and jelly of a different flavor than blackberries. (The dewberries found in South Texas are not suited in North Texas.)

McDonald Blackberry. This appears to be a hybrid of a blackberry and dewberry. Large and of good quality. Earliest of all blackberries and begins a very few days after the Mayes dewberry. Having a pistillate or purely female flower, it will not set fruit alone as it must get its pollen from a staminate or perfect flowering kind growing near and blooming at same time. The Mayes Dewberry, Sorsby or Early Harvest Blackberry are good.

Dallas. This is one of the most sure of all blackberries and endures Texas climate well. Ripens after McDonald and before the Robison. Has rather drooping vine, thorny, very productive, medium size berry of fine quality.

Robison. This is the best of all blackberries and the very best of late ripening varieties for the Southwest. On good soil produces heavy crop of large berries almost as large though not so juicy as the old Kittatinney (which we dropped years ago on account of its poor resistance to rust). Best canning variety.

EUREKA. Introduced several years ago into Texas from Alabama by H. A. Biles, of Denton county. Belongs to a distinct species, *Rubus cuneifolius*. Plant upright. Has long large berries, with small seeds. Very sweet with very little acid. Quite late.



Robinson Blackberries

RASPBERRIES

All varieties of raspberries are not successful in the Southwest. The finest varieties of the North and East are failures here as they will not endure the long, hot, dryish summers that we sometimes have. But those varieties named below after testing over many years are found to be quite successful in the Southwest, especially so on favored locations and soils. Raspberries require the best drought resisting soil, and if possible in a location where the soil is kept cool. They suffer more during the hot dryish days of August than any other period of the season. For this reason it will be beneficial to mulch the ground about the plants with straw after the crop is off to keep the soil moist and cool.

PRICES ON ALL VARIETIES.

No less than 12 will be sold.

12	50	100	300	1000
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Kansas. This is one of the best black caps that we have grown, being the largest and very prolific. \$.75 \$3.00 \$5.00 \$12.00 \$35.00

Cardinal. A very large, dark red, prolific variety of best quality of the successful Southwestern varieties.75 3.00 5.00 12.00 35.00

St. Regis. Large, firm, red sort. Bears from April on to hot weather in the South, and it is claimed it will bear on to frost in the North.75 3.00 5.00 12.00 35.00

STRAWBERRIES

Set the plants as you would tomatoes or potato plants, one foot by two or two and a half feet apart. Give each plant a pint or quart of water. Straw (free of seed) or leaves should be spread as a mulch over the ground to cover partially or entirely the plants through the winter. During warm spells, rake the mulch of straw or leaves away from the plants. This can easily be done with a small home patch, and the mulch raked back to the plants during freezing weather.

Plant in rows 3 1/2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row, which will require in round numbers 8,000 plants per acre. Or if in rows 3 1/2 feet by 2 feet apart in row, 6,000 plants per acre. In garden plot where cultivating is to be done entirely by hoe, plant 2 feet by 2 feet each way, at this distance a plat of ground 50 by 50 feet will take 600 plants. A good loamy sandy soil about 10 to 12 inches deep over clay subsoil is best. They respond wonderfully to fertilizing. See books on Strawberry Culture as listed on page 2.

(No less than 25 of a variety sold.)

Standard Varieties.

Lady Thompson.

Earliest, large, light red. A fine variety to open season, and ripens off in a few pickings.

Prices: 25, 50c; 50, 85c; 100, \$1.50; 200, \$2.00; 300, \$2.75; 500, \$4.00; 1000, \$7.50.

Klondike. One of the most successful mid-season varieties for the Southwest. Bright red with prominent golden seeds. Large and prolific.

Prices: 25, 50c; 50, 85c; 100, \$1.50; 200, \$2.00; 300, \$2.75; 500, \$4.00; 1000, \$7.50.

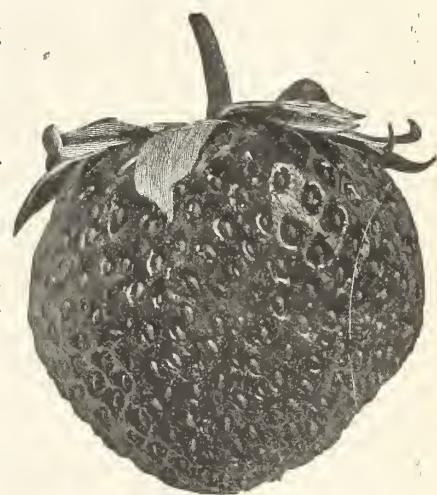
Missionary. A very prolific late variety, rich dark red with depressed seeds.

Prices: 25, 40c; 50, 75c; 100, \$1.00; 200, \$1.75; 300, \$2.40; 500, \$3.50; 1000, \$6.00.

Fall or Everbearing. **Progressive.** One of the best and most widely known of the Everbearing sorts. In

the South will give berries six weeks in Spring and then again in Fall, letting up during the hottest weather. In North bears from June until frost. Medium berries, of good quality.

Prices: 25, 75c; 50, \$1.50; 100, \$2.25; 200, \$4.00; 300, \$5.50; 500, \$7.00; 1000, \$12.00.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberry

ASPARAGUS

Make soil rich, dig trench; set 15 to 18 inches apart, roots spread out, crown 2 inches below surface.

Price: One-year roots, 50c per 12; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00 for \$3.00; 500 for \$6.00; \$10.00 per 1,000.

We offer two of the leading varieties:

Columbian Mammoth. White stalk.

Palmetto. Green stalk.

Currants and Gooseberries are not fully successful in the Southwest, so we do not grow them.

GRAPES

1922 1723

We Are Known The World Over For Our Grapes

The two books named below are the best on Grape Culture that have been published. The two books will make a complete library on Grapes. Other good books on Grapes and Grape Culture are listed on page 2.

A Manual of American Grape Growing

By U. P. Hedrick.

Price, \$3.25.

Here is a book which covers the entire field of vineyard practice in this country.

It is a practical, concise handbook for grape growers of both the East and the West.

It embodies the results of the latest experiments in the control of disease and describes in detail the newest and most approved methods of cultivation, training and marketing.

Many books on grapes have been published, but none in recent years. "A Manual of American Grape Growing" is the most thoroughly up to date and complete book on the subject.

It is illustrated with 32 full-page plates, and with 54 figures which picture accurately the points made in the text.

CHAPTER I. The Domestication of the Grape; II, Grape Regions and Their Determinants; III, Propagation; IV, Stocks and Resistant Vines; V, The Vineyard and Its Management; VI, Fertilizers for Grapes; VII, Pruning the Grape in Eastern America; VIII, Training the Grape in Eastern America; IX, Grape-Pruning on the Pacific Coast; X, European Grapes in Eastern America; XI, Grapes Under Glass; XII, Grape Pests and Their Control; XIII, Marketing Grapes; XIV, Grape Products; XV, Grape Breeding; XVI, Miscellanies; XVII, Grape Botany; XVIII, Varieties of Grapes.

Culture—We have prepared a pamphlet on the culture of grapes which is re-print of Chapter V and VI from "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE," and consists of 20 pages. This pamphlet will be sent free to all of our customers purchasing grape vines to the amount of \$2 or more, if such is requested. If the pamphlet is desired, please so request it when sending in your order.

Note—Our stock of Ellen Scott, Carman, Armalaga, Ronalda, R. W. Munson, are all booked at time this catalog goes to press, but we are holding back enough to take care of small orders. However, would advise getting the vines in November, as none will be left in stock after that time.

Note—On sandy, loamy and mixed soils nearly all the varieties will succeed. But on very limy or black waxy soils only a limited number will succeed. Those varieties that succeed best in the limy soils are those we have bred from the native species, *Vitis Champini*. These are Lomanto, Champanel, Valhallah, Lukafata, Ladano, Salamander, Nitodal and Sabinal. Also we find from reports these same Champini hybrids are about the only varieties that will succeed in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where most other kinds suffer from root trouble that develops in that soil, unless grafted on resistant stocks.

DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

The varieties are named in the following descriptions in near the order in which they ripen as it is possible to do so. There is a variation from season to season.

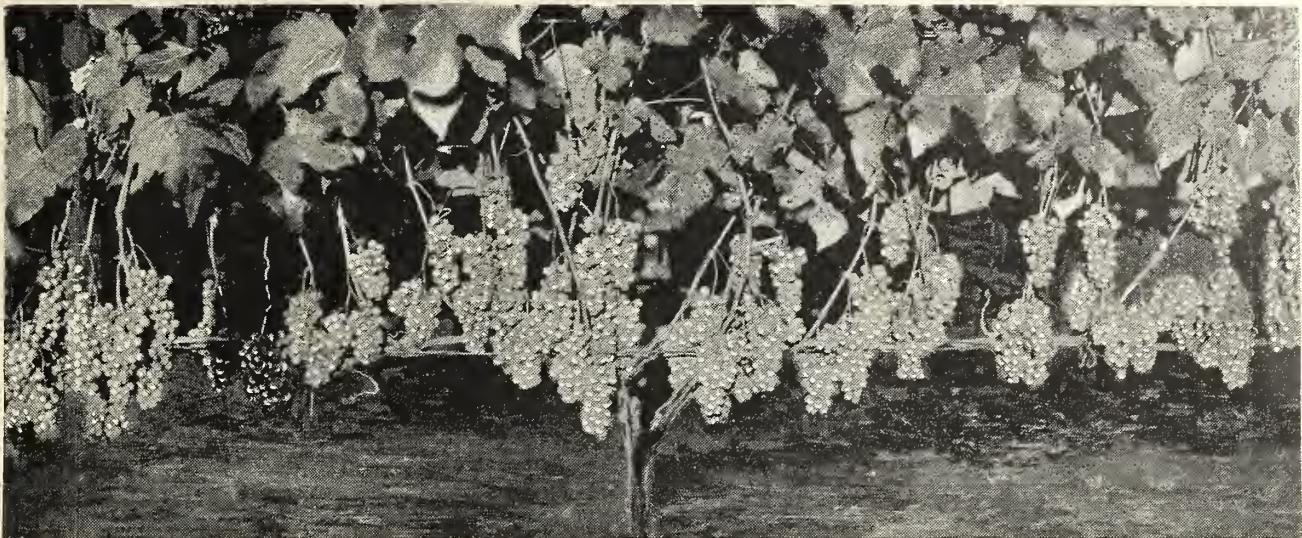
(Many of the varieties are given fuller descriptions and have full-page illustrations in "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE."

All bearing grapes have one of two kinds of flowers—both kinds are pistillate, but one has perfect stamens and will bear alone; the other has imperfect stamens and will require a perfect stamen variety blooming at the same time planted near to render the imperfect stamen variety fruitful. Some of the best varieties are those having imperfect stamens. In the following descriptions characters are given after the name of the variety which will indicate to the reader the kind of flower and date of flowering. So in selecting mates for the imperfect stamen kinds, select those varieties with perfect stamens, blooming within three days earlier or at same time. The perfect flowering kinds are indicated with (+) and the imperfect flowering kinds with (*). In respect to date of blooming, A is for April and M is for May, and the figure following is the date as A9 means April 9th. The dates mentioned are for Denison for the average period of years. They will vary in other sections and vary from year to year in any place.

All the varieties possessing Post-Oak blood, in order to get best results in cropping, should be treated the same as Herbemont, that is, plant wide apart, as much as twelve to sixteen feet in the rows, and have long arm pruning. They do especially well upon the Munson Canopy Trellis, mentioned in Foundations of American Grape Culture, page 224. Distance apart to plant are mentioned with each variety, just by mentioning the number of feet, as "8 feet." Those mentioned to be planted 8 feet should have SHORT ARM pruning, say 3 to 4 feet. Those mentioned to be planted 12 feet should have MEDIUM ARM pruning, say arms 4 to 6 feet long; and those mentioned to be planted 16 feet apart, should have LONG ARM pruning, say with arms 6 to 8 feet long. The distances mentioned are for the vines in the row. All rows can be uniformly 10 feet apart regardless of distance in the row. What is meant by Short, Medium and Long Arm pruning is fully described in FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN CULTURE.

PRICES

	Prices each in quantities of							Over 1000 \$.12
	1 to 3	4 to 10	11 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 300	301 to 1000	\$.13 .17 .24	
For those varieties priced at—								
20 cents each.....	\$.20	\$.18	\$.16	\$.15	\$.14	\$.13		
25 cents each.....	.25	.23	.20	.19	.18	.17		.16
35 cents each.....	.35	.33	.30	.28	.25	.24		.23
50 cents each.....	.50	.45	.40					
\$1.00 each.....	1.00	.80	.75					



Grape Vine Loaded with Fruit

PERIOD I—LAST OF JUNE.

Headlight. (*A19. 8 feet.) 20c each. Hybrid of Moyer with Brilliant. Vine slender, but more robust than Delaware, and making much longer vines, less attacked by mildew, leaves resembling those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters small to medium, very compact, shouldered; berries clear, dark red, globular, medium or above in size, very persistent. Skin thin, tough; pulp tender, very sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality and the finest in quality of any American grape ripening so early. Seeds few. Well adapted to most any soil and in most parts of the United States. Illustrated on page 146, Foundations of American Grape Culture.

PERIOD II—JULY 1 TO 10.

Brilliant. 25c each. (†A17. 8 feet.) (Lindley x Delaware.) Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical, or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, globular, light to dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, very handsome when well ripened; skin thin, rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp mealy, yet very tender, melting and delicious, usually preferred for table and eating fresh, to Delaware. Ripens just before the Delaware and yields on an average fully twice as much. It ships about equally as well or better than Concord.

Manito. 20c each. (*A20. 12 feet.) Hybrid of America and Brilliant. Growth very similar to America, endures extremes of climate very well. Clusters long, cylindrical, rather open, with long peduncle; flowers perfect, bears well alone, but better among other kinds blooming with it, very prolific; berries medium, globular, persistent, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough, pulp very tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable, parting from the seeds with ease. Ripens very early, about with Moore Early, packs beautifully and ships excellently. A very profitable market grape, also a good wine grape. Adapted for general North and South.

Campbell Early. 35c each. (†A15. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Concord, Moore Early, and Muscat-Hamburg. Cluster large, shouldered, berry very large, black, slightly ovoid. Better in quality than Concord, but equally as foxy.

Lomanto. 25c each. (†A20. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Salado and Malaga. Vine vigorous, prolific, healthy, no rot nor mildew; leaf medium, having little pubescence; cluster above medium, conical, properly compact berry very persistent, medium to large; spherical, dark purple or black, skin thin, tough; pulp melting, excellent quality; juice, claret red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climate.

PERIOD III—JULY 10 TO 20.

Winchell. 35c each. (†A17. 12 feet.) A well known Northern variety doing fairly well here. Large cluster and berry, good quality, and a fine showy white grape.

President. 25c each. (†A18. 12 feet.) Pure seedling of Herbert. Has a much better vine, which is strong, healthy, and prolific. Flower perfect. Cluster, medium, compact; berry large, black, persistent, does not crack. Ripens with Moore's Early and of far more value in the South than that variety. Quality excellent, much better than Concord. Recommended for the latitude from Texas to 40 degrees north.

Captivator. 25c each. (†A18. 12 feet.) A cross of Herbert with Meladel, that is a combination of Rogers No. 44, his best black grape, Delaware, Goethe, and Lindley. The growth is fairly vigorous. Very prolific. Cluster above medium, cylindrical. Berry large, round, very persistent of a beautiful bright translucent pinkish red. Skin thin, tough, without cracking. Pulp melting, of exceedingly delicious flavor, nothing superior.

Delaware. 20c each. (†A20. 8 feet.) Originated in Ohio. Full historic description, page 143, Foundations of American Grape Culture, and illustrated on page 145, same book. Cluster medium, berry medium, bright red, juicy and of high quality. Succeeds well in the South. Does not rot, but needs spraying to ward off Downy Mildew.

Delakins. 35c each. (†A20. 8 feet.) A cross of Delago with Perkins, that is, a combination of Delaware, Goethe and Perkins. It has the robustness of Perkins, the handsome cluster of the Delaware, but larger, and the size and shape of the berry of the Perkins, with the bright red of the Delaware.

Ladano. 35c each. (*M4. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Salado and Headlight. Vine vigorous, healthy, foliage similar to that of Headlight; cluster medium, compact; berry medium or above dark, clear purplish-red, translucent, round; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, melting, rich, pure and sweet; seeds few. Fine for hot climate and limy soils.

Rommel. 25c each. (†A18. 8 feet.) Hybrid of Elvira and Triumph. Growth medium, endures climate better than Concord. Prolific. Slightly attacked by mildew in wet sultry seasons, but less so than Delaware. Clusters medium to small, ovate or cylindrical, often shouldered, compact, peduncle short. Berries large, globular, persistent, greenish yellow when fully ripe, skin very thin and delicate, too tender for long shipment, carries well 50 to 100 miles; very profitable for a home market grape, as it is always in demand on account of its most agreeable and fine eating qualities. Pulp melting and perfectly delicious when well ripened, but acid when under-ripe.

Bell. 25c each. (†A15. 12 feet.) A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf folder, very hardy, a good sure producer; cluster medium, cylindrical, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish, yellow, rarely attacked with Black Rot; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp rather tender, juicy, very sweet and agreeably flavored; ripens just before Concord.

Wapanuka. 35c each. (†A22. 8 feet.) (Rommel x Brilliant.) Growth medium to strong, equal with Concord, less attacked by mildew than Brilliant. Cluster medium to large, cylindrical, shouldered, properly compact; peduncle short to medium. Berries large, five-eighths to seven-eighths inch in diameter, globular, persistent, rich yellowish white, translucent; skin very thin and delicate.

Hernito. 25c each. (†A26. 8 feet.) A seedling of Roger's No. 44, Herbert. Vine very vigorous, healthy, with foliage similar to that of Concord, endures the climate of Texas better than Concord, but more specially recommended for Northern States where something much better than Concord is desired. Flowers perfect, cluster of medium size, compact; berry very large, black.

PERIOD IV—JULY 20 TO AUGUST 1.

Nitodai. 50c each. (*A23. 12 feet.) Salado hybridized with Malaga. Vine vigorous, healthy, cluster medium to large, conical, handsome; berry persistent, above medium, translucent, dark red; skin thin, never cracks; pulp melting, pure, fine; juice pale pink. Altogether very attractive and valuable, especially in limy soils and hot climate, and probably will succeed as far North as Missouri and Kentucky.

Salamander. 50c each. (†M3. 12 feet.) A combination of Salado, Delaware, and Lindley. Vine very vigorous and healthy, enduring drought perfectly and 15 degrees below zero of cold. Prolific, of medium handsome, compact clusters of good, medium translucent red berries, having thin tough skin, melting pulp of quality about equaling Delaware, seeds small. A variety adapted to all soils and to a wide range of climate.

Lukfata. 35c each. (†A20. 16 feet.) (V. Champinix x Moore's Early.) Growth strong. Endures heat, drought and cold remarkably well. Succeeds in black, limy soils. Not injured by mildew. Cluster medium, ovate, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries globular, large, persistent; does not crack; pulp about same as Moore's Early, more juicy and very sweet and agreeable.

GRAPES

PERIOD IV—JULY 20 TO AUGUST 1

Concord. 20c each. (†A18. 12 feet.) This is the standard variety of the North where it does well and ripens up evenly. In the South it does not ripen up so even especially after the vines get old. It ships well and is a good market grape. Fine for jellies. Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with foxy flavor. Pulp not as tender as many other varieties. It is a good variety to use for pollinating R. W. Munson, Fern, and some other of the extra fine but imperfect flowering varieties.

R. W. Munson. 25c each. (*A 3. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered, peduncle medium. Berries when well grown, medium to large, globular, persistent, black without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of a very good quality, better than Concord or Beacon. Gives goods satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and when pollinated by other erect stamened varieties flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Concord and Brilliant good pollinators for it. Ships well.

Mathilda. \$1.00 each. (†A25. 12 feet.) (Record symbol R&P3V3.) Seedling of Violet Chasselas, probably crossed with Brilliant. Large, handsome cluster of above medium red berries. The berry is firm but very tender pulp. The quality of the very best. This has been noted every year since it began to bear and checked each time for a top-notcher.

Salem. 25c each. (*A17. 12 feet.) One of many Rogers hybrids that succeeds well in the South. Cluster large, berry very large, pink. Quality very best.

Niagara. 25c each. (†A18. 12 feet.) The mate for a white grape of Concord in the North. Large cluster and berry, white of good quality. Quite handsome.

Cloeta. 25c each. (*A25. 16 feet.) America x R. W. Munson. Vine vigorous and healthy. Fruit quite handsome with its medium size conical clusters, with rich black medium size berries. Fine for wine.

PERIOD V—AUGUST 1 TO 10.

Captain. 20c each. (*A20. 16 feet.) Parentage—America crossed with R. W. Munson. See description of these. Clusters very large; long, cylindrical, reaching 10 to 12 inches; berry large, black with white bloom; skin thin; ships well; pulp tender, freeing seeds easily, quality nearly best, much better than Concord. Exceedingly vigorous and prolific. Uses market, table, red wine. Concord a good pollinator.

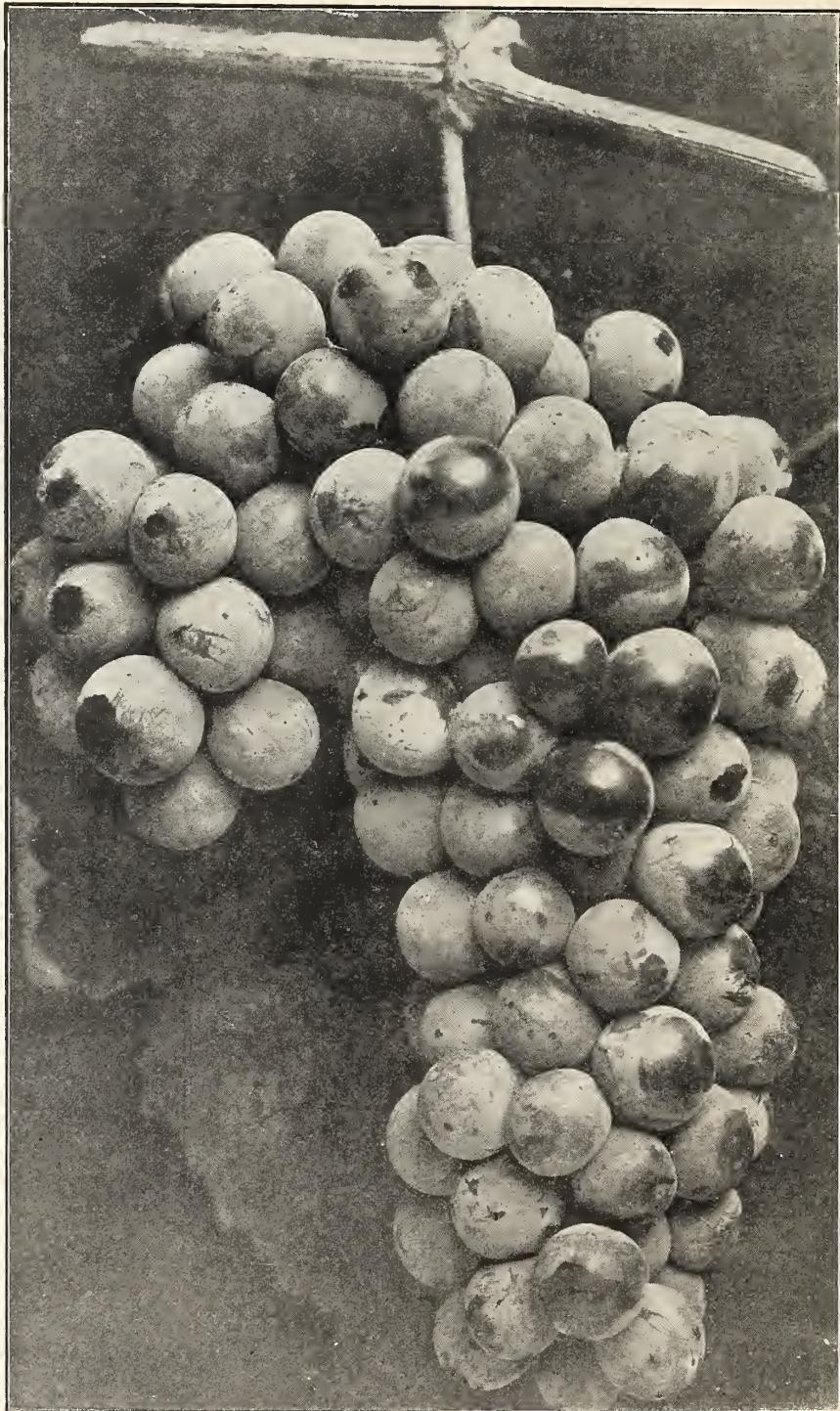
Ericson. 35c each. (†A28. 16 feet.) Seedling of America crossed with R. W. Munson. Cluster medium to large, compact and attractive. Berry medium, black. Skin thin and tough. Seeds small. Fine for table and wine.

Mericadele. 25c each. (†A26. 12 feet.) A hybrid of America with Delaware. Vine very vigorous and very productive; cluster large, berry medium, purple, very persistent to cluster; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and meaty, of very best quality; fine for table and market. Ripens late, just after Concord.

Champanel. 25c each. (†A20. 16 feet.) (V. Champini x Worden.) Growth rampant, exceedingly resistant to heat and drought, growing well in limy black soils. Clusters large, conical, with long peduncle, rather open. Berries globular, large, black, with white bloom, persistent. Does well in any soil, but especially valuable for very limy soils of the South.

Dr. Collier. 35c each. (†A29. 16 feet.) Ten Dollar Prize Post-Oak and Concord Hybrid. Vine vigorous. Cluster large, conical, not very compact; berries large, globular, clear handsome red, persistent, does not drop or crack; skin thin; flesh a little pulpy, very juicy. Should be thoroughly ripe, otherwise rather acid; good quality.

Ben Hur. 25c each. (†A28. 16 feet.) Parentage a combination of Post-Oak grape with Norton and Herbemont. Vine very vigorous, very prolific, free from rot and mildew; cluster large; berry little under medium, black, persistent; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, sweet. We consider this one of the most valuable of American wine grapes. Those who like the Lo Noir grape will like this, as it has all the good qualities of the Lo Noir without its tendency to rot or mildew.



Blondin Grape

Extra. 35c each. (†M1. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong; cluster oblong to cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, moderately compact. Berries persistent, globular, medium to large, dark purple to black, with moderate bloom; skin thin, tough, never cracks; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, agreeable, sweet.

Bailey. 50c each. (†A26. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters large to very large, cylindrical or often branching, generally compact. Berries persistent, large, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking;

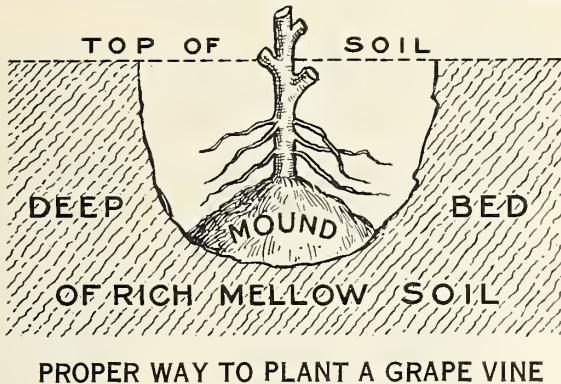
pulp meaty, but not tough, juicy, sprightly, of pure very good quality, considerably above Concord; seeds readily parting from pulp. A valuable market grape, easily superseding Concord, especially in South-Central and Southwest Texas, where it has done remarkably well.

PERIOD VI—AUGUST 10 TO 20.

America. 25c each. (*A23. 16 feet.) (Seedling of Jaeger, No. 70.) Growth very strong. Cluster conical sufficiently compact. Berries very persistent, medium size, globular, black, with little bloom, and scat-

GRAPES

Continued

PERIOD VI—AUGUST
10 to 20

AMERICA—Continued.

teringly dotted jet black, with white speck in center of dots; skin thin and tender, but does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing the slender seeds, when fully ripe very rich in sugar; also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct peculiar flavor, much liked by some; not "foxy" making good combination market and wine grape. A very good port wine has been made from it without "fortifying." Very prolific with long arm pruning and when pollinated by other varieties, as it does not thoroughly pollenate itself.

Valhalla. 25c each. (†A20. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Elvicand and Brilliant; that is, one-fourth Mustang, one-fourth Elvira, one-fourth Lindley, and one-fourth Delaware. A very vigorous drought-enduring prolific vine, well suited for black lands and will endure Missouri winters. Cluster medium; berry large, bright clear red; thin, tough skin; tender, juicy pulp of quality nearly equaling Brilliant.

Catawba. 25c each. (†A18. 12 feet.) Cluster medium, conical. Berries above medium, clear dark red. Skin thin but tough to make good shipper. Pulp rather tender, juicy and sprightly with fine flavor. Fine for table market and wine. A good variety to plant among America, R. W. Munson, and Fern to pollenate them.

Wine King. 25c each. (†A26. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Winona and America. Winona is a pure seedling of Norton Virginia, and quite an improvement on that celebrated variety, hence Wine King is a thoroughbred pure American blood of the finest wine properties. Cluster large, berry medium, black very persistent. Skin thin, never cracks, pulp tender and juicy, rich and sprightly, intensely red juice.

Blondin. 20c each. (†A30. 16 feet.) Combination of Ten-Dollar-Prize-Post-Oak, Norton Virginia, and Herbemont. Cluster large, compact, shouldered; berry medium; white translucent; skin very thin and tough; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, quality excellent, nearly best. Very vigorous, prolific. Late, with Triumph and Catawba in season. Very valuable as a late market and white wine grape.

Armalaga. 35c each. (†M2. 12 feet.) A hybrid of Armlong (which is a hybrid of native Post-Oak grape with Black Eagle) and Malaga. The vine is vigorous and healthy. Flower perfect. Cluster large and compact. Berry large, yellowish-green, translucent, persistent to cluster. The skin is thin, tough, yet pleasant to taste, without astringency. It endures shipping as well as Tokay. In quality equal to the best foreign grapes. This promises to be very valuable in all of the drier portions of the Southwest, as it is much harder than pure Vinifera kinds.

PERIOD VII—AUGUST 20 TO 30.

Ellen Scott. 50c each. (†M3. 12 feet.) Armlong hybridized with Herbemont. Vine beautiful, healthy, vigorous, prolific. Cluster large to very large, conical. Berry large, translucent, violet covered with a delicate bloom. Skin thin and tough. Pulp tender, very juicy and sprightly, of pure high quality, reminding one of the best foreign grapes. A very handsome table and market grape. Ripens after Catawba. This grape is especially valuable in West and Southwest Texas where the European varieties will grow, and we believe will become a valuable commercial variety for those regions, as well

Gold Coin. 20c each. (†A23. 8 feet.) (Norton x Martha.) Growth medium, Cluster medium or above, ovate shouldered, proper degree of compactness. Always sets a crop of well-filled clusters; peduncle medium to long. Berries large, globular, yellowish when fully ripe, persistent, skin thin, tough, never cracks, and rarely attacked by rot; pulp about same consistency as Concord, very juicy and exceedingly sweet; retains a little of the Martha flavor; liked by most persons.

Edna. 25c each. (†M3. 16 feet.) This is one of the handsomest grapes we have. Large clusters of white berries. Of best quality. A hybrid of Armlong with Malaga. Has that flavor of the Muscat that is so good, but in this variety is superior owing to the peculiar combinations. It sets its fruit well though has recurved stamens. Ronaldia, Ellen Scott and Armalaga are good pollinators for it.

PERIOD VIII—SEPTEMBER.

Grapes in this period, while ripening here the last week of August, and first week in September, will hang on for several weeks without deteriorating, as the nights are cool and birds have left.

Minnie. \$1.00 each. (†M4. 12 feet.) Minnie is a seedling of Edna, probably crossed with Longfellow. The cluster is large, conical and handsome. The berry is white covered with a peculiar bloom that makes the fruit look as though it were frosted, which adds much to its attractiveness. The berry is large. The pulp is tender and the quality of the very best.

Columbian. 25c each. (†M10. 12 feet.) Seedling of Isabella, and first introduced as Union Village. Cluster small; berries immensely large, purple. Quality fair. Ripens unevenly. Its extreme large berries make it a novelty for those who wish large berries to be the prime object. Fine for jelly. Illustrated on page 162, Foundations of American Grape Culture.

Ronaldia. 25c each. (†M4. 16 feet.) Armlong-Malaga hybrid. Long large clusters of white berries. As handsome as the Edna. The berries are round while slightly elongated in Edna. The Edna and Ronaldia are full sisters.

Husmann. 35c each. (†M10. 16 feet.) Armlong-Perry hybrid. Clusters very large, long. Berries medium to large, black. Very juicy. Fine for wine.

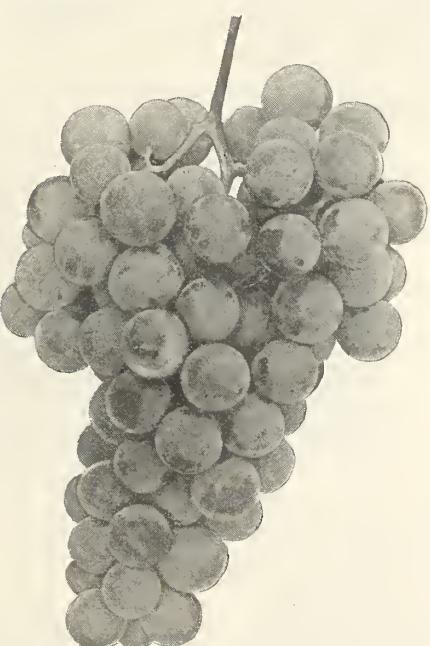
Elvicand. 25c each. (†M4. 16 feet.) Elvira-Mustang hybrid. Clusters small, berries medium, red. A fine vine for grafting stock, and also a fine variety to use as basis for breeding. A very interesting historical account is given on page 173 Foundations of American Grape Culture.

Muench. 35c each. (†M2. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grape found by H. Jaeger) and Herbemont. Vine very vigorous and free from all diseases; cluster large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp very tender and meaty, of fine quality. Sells readily in the market, also fine for table. Well adapted to the South.

Jacquez. 25c each. (†M2. 16 feet.) (Le Noir, Black Spanish.) Very prolific. Cluster rather open, but long and large. Berries small, very juicy and sprightly. Fine for red wine. Does well in Southwest Texas in semi-arid regions. In moister regions requires spraying to keep off mildew and black rot, to which it is subject.

Herbemont. 25c each. (M5. 16 feet.) Vine very vigorous, healthy and long-lived in the South. Clusters large; berries small to medium, brownish red or translucent purple, not coloring much when in dense shade of foliage. Juicy and sprightly. Fine white or amber wine. Much subject to black rot, which will have to be kept in check by spraying. Well adapted for the South and only as far north as Kansas, as winters with 15 degrees below zero and colder will damage it.

Albania. 20c each. (†M2. 12 feet.) Parentage: Post-Oak x Norton x Herbemont. Cluster large to very large, shouldered; berry medium, translucent white; skin thin and tough; pulp very tender and juicy, sprightly, with Herbemont character, but sweeter; very vigorous and prolific; uses, late market, table and white wine.



GRAPE

Continued

PERIOD VIII—SEPTEMBER

Fern Munson. 20c each. (*M4, 16 feet.) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Catawba.) Growth very strong. Cluster medium to large with long peduncles. Berries globular, medium to large, very persistent; very dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; very juicy, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe; seeds leave the pulp readily. Very profitable, as it ripens when all old varieties are gone. Free from black rot. Has endured 27 degrees below zero and has borne well the following season. It endures drought excellently. This is one of our very best varieties for general market when grapes are in greatest demand. It shows up well, ships well, and the vines are so vigorous, long-lived, and very prolific when well pollinated. Catawba, Muench, Herbemont, are good pollinators.

Last Rose. 25c each. (*M5, 16 feet.) A hybrid of Armlong and Jefferson. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long peduncle, conical, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium to large, dark bright red, round. Pulp tender, of very good quality. Ripening very late with or later than the Fern Munson, probably the latest grape in the list. Adapted to the same regions as the Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape. Illustrated on page 188, Foundations of American Grape Culture.

Neva. 35c each. (*M10, 16 feet.) In parentage a sister to the Muench, but later in ripening. Cluster longer and more compact with medium-sized clear, translucent, dark berries. A fine wine variety.

Marguerite. 50c each. (*M8, 16 ft.) A Post Oak grape and Herbemont hybrid. Cluster medium, berry medium. Pulp very tender and juicy, of best flavor. Dark purple

in color. Very late to ripen. Most excellent wine variety.

Vitis Champini. This is a wild native species very valuable for graft stocks for either limy or sandy soils. We can supply a few plants at 20 cents each. Cuttings, \$1.50 per 100. \$12.00 per 1,000.

VINIFERA OR EURO-PEAN GRAPES

As we find most varieties of this class not generally successful in the more humid regions East of the Rocky Mountains, we are not growing any vines of them.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINES

Succeed in deep rich soil throughout the South. Require much high trellis room. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart in rows. Require little or no pruning. Fruiting varieties, to render them fruitful, need male vine growing near to pollinate them.

A most excellent work on the Muscadine Grape has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled THE MUSCADINE GRAPES by Geo. C. Husmann and Chas. Dearing. It is a bulletin of 60 pages with numerous high grade half tones and colored plates. We have no copies of this bulletin for distribution, but if you send 25 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for "Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No. 273, Muscadine Grapes," a copy will be sent you if still in print. Also Farmers' Bulletin, April, 1916, No. 709.

PRICES

50c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

See page 1 for prices on other quantities, under "Quantity Prices."

James. Black, of large size, 5 to 7 berries, which seem to hold in cluster better than most pure muscadines. Skin thick but flavor good.

Thomas. Very large, black, two to five berries to cluster, not persistent. Best of the pure black muscadines. Good wine.

Scuppernong. Large bronze yellow, juicy, good wine. Four to six berries to cluster.

The following are hybrids of the Scuppernong made by us. The LaSalle and San Jacinto being of the first generation and the others of the second generation from the Scuppernong.

La Salle. Hybrid of Muscadine and Post-Oak. Large, black berry with 6 to 15 to cluster and more persistent than Thomas. Skin thin, pulp tender and better quality than Scuppernong. Earlier to ripen of this class.

San Jacinto. Berry above medium. Cluster a little more filled than La Salle, about three times the size of Scuppernong. Quality a little better than La Salle and follows it in ripening. Very prolific. Same blood as La Salle.

Sanrubra. Hybrid of San Jacinto and Brilliant; about the same size as in San Jacinto; berry not quite so large as Scuppernong; much more persistent to cluster; skin quite thin, but never cracking; pulp melting and of best quality. Nearly as sweet as Sanalba; a great acquisition. Very vigorous and productive.

Male Muscadine. To pollenate the bearing varieties to render them fruitful. One male for each six or less bearing vines will answer if all are in the same plat. At least one male should be in each plat, and one male for each six bearing vines when there are many bearing vines in the row.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

MANY fine shade trees die the first season, after being carefully planted, from neglect of cultivation during the summer. Dig extra large holes, 4 ft. across and 2½ ft. deep. It would benefit to dynamite the bottom of the hole. In filling up roots use only good loamy moist soil. Then every two weeks during the summer cultivate the ground whether weedy or not, whether wet or dry, by digging up the soil two inches deep for a radius of four feet. Allow no Bermuda or other grass closer to the tree than four feet for two years. It will be well to mulch the trees with raking of grass or old leaves. All these points are important. Many start to cultivate during the cool days of spring, but neglect during July and August, just the very time young set trees should have attention. See further instructions under "Care of Trees on Arrival."

Elm, American White. (*Ulmus Americana*) Our tall, wide spreading, native broad-leaved, white, or American Elm. The new growth long and switchy, sometimes pendant at the ends, often, however (forming the vast type), limbs gracefully upward. Attains one hundred feet or more. Indispensable in all Southern plantings.

Sizes A, B, C, D, E, F.

Hackberry. (*Celtis Occidentalis*) Perhaps the healthiest, most vigorous, most durable of our native trees, in all soils and conditions. Invaluable as street trees or as single specimens on the lawn and in grouping. We have found the hackberries, four to seven years old, transplant better than younger trees, which is very uncommon, the opposite of most trees. Plant with the view of their standing and growing for generations.

Sizes C to F.

Locust, Black. (*Robinia Pseudacacia*) A well known species, largely planted throughout our country as shade and street trees, wind breaks and timber belts. Very popular in the treeless prairies, especially west of the 100th meridian. Of rapid growth reproducing itself quickly after cutting, and the timber is very durable.

Sizes A to H.

LIVE OAK

(*Quercus Virginiana*) (Evr.) The Live Oak is one of the finest and most popular Evergreen shade and ornamental trees. It is a comparatively quick grower, is symmetrical in shape, entirely evergreen, has dark, glossy green foliage and is a very clean tree for lawn and avenue planting. Owing to its great difficulty in sucessful transplanting, only small trees should be used. Clip leaves from these the same as directed for Magnolia Grandiflora.

Each
2 to 3 ft., 4-year trees..... \$1.00
4 to 5 ft., 4-year trees..... 1.50

Sassafras. This is not so much a shade tree, as it is a novelty tree for the yard. 2 to 3 ft. at 50c each.

SHADE TREE PRICES—EACH

	1 to 9 to 31 to Over
Size A. 3 to 4 ft.	\$.30 \$.28 \$.26 \$.24
Size B. 4 to 6 ft.	.40 .37 .35 .32
Size C. 6 to 8 ft.	.60 .55 .53 .50
Size D. 8 ft. up, 1 to 1½-inch caliper at ground	.75 .70 .67 .65
Size E. 9 ft. up, 1¼ to 1½-inch caliper	1.00 .90 .85 .80
Size F. 10 ft. up, 1½ to 2-inch caliper	1.25 1.20 1.15 1.12
Size G. 10 ft. up, 2 to 2½-inch caliper	1.50 1.45 1.40 1.35
Size H. 10 ft. up, 2 to 2½-inch caliper	2.00 1.90 1.85 1.80
Size J. 2½-inch up	3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00



Sycamore Used for Street Planting

Poplar, Carolina. (*P. Carolinensis*) Considered as distinct from the Cottonwood, it differs in its strict, straight appearance, making a more upright, uniform head. A very rapid growing, effective tree, much planted throughout our country.

Sizes C to E.

Sycamore. Very symmetrical, quick growing. Easy to transplant. Older trees have white underbark. Large leaves. Adapts equally well to black and sandy soils.

Sizes A, B, C, D, E, F.

Texas Umbrella China. Has umbrella shaped head 4 to 6 feet from ground. Dark green foliage of dense amount of compound leaves. Full of sweet scented blossoms in Spring. Will winter-kill at zero temperature.

Sizes A, B, C, D.

Mulberry. See page 4.

Persimmon. See page 5.

Flowering Willow. See under Shrubs.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

LARGELY in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscapes, parks or other ornamental planting, and also as single specimens. Much depends upon the skill of the artist or planter in the proper selection, grouping or massing of Flowering Shrubs, to bring out the most pleasing and artistic effects. It is scarcely practicable to define set rules. Good soil and good culture will be amply repaid.

We have grown a large stock of shrubs to meet the growing demand which is increasing. As the Southwestern country is getting older, more attention is being paid to ornamentation of Homes, Yards, Parks, etc. To be successful, plant only those shrubs that are adapted. Do not make a mistake of planting some shrub that makes a fine show 1,000 miles away, for it may not endure the climatic conditions here. All those listed by us are fully successful in the Southwest.

See page 2 for valuable books on Shrub Culture and Landscape Gardening.

ALMOND.

(*Amygdalus*)

Bloom very early before they leaf out. Growth dwarf, bushy, compact. When in bloom completely hidden by beautiful double globular flowers snuggling tight to the twigs.

White Double Flowered Almond	\$.50	\$ 5.50
Pink Double Flowered Almond.....	.50	5.50

ALTHEA.

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)—An upright grower; flowers of different colors, somewhat resembling the hollyhock; very hardy; withstands drought; blooms from July till frost. Suitable for planting at back of shrubbery beds and in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors:

Double White.

Banner, Light Pink, Double.

Duchess de Brabant. Reddish-lilac color; very large and double.

1 year, 1 to 2 ft......	.20	2.00
2 year, 2 to 3 ft......	.35	3.25
3 year, 3 to 4 ft......	.60	6.00
3 year, 4 to 6 ft.	1.00	9.00

BARBERRY.

Berberis

Barberry Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)—There is no shrub in existence so generally planted or more practical for all purposes where beautiful foliage effect is desired than this. It is dwarf growing, uniformly bushy and rounded in form, susceptible to formal pruning, with small, numerous leaves densely covering the thorny twigs. These give it paramount importance for use as a filler, and edging for shrubbery groups; as a foundation screen in front of porches, and, above all, as a compact, impassable, hardy, low hedge for confining lawns or dividing properties. 1 ft.....

.25 2.25

BUDDLEIA.

Butterfly Bush (Summer Lilac)—One of the most admired and sought-after shrubs in the trade. Of quick, bushy growth. The lovely bloom spikes appear in July and bloom profusely until cold weather. The blossoms have the tint and the shape of the Spring Lilac and their delightful perfume attracts numerous large and gorgeously colored butterflies that swarm about it as though viewing it in brilliancy of color. Flower spikes ten inches in length by three inches in diameter are not unusual.

1 year.....	.25	2.50
2 year.....	.40	4.00

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

Loniceria

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle (*L. Fragrantissima*)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant small flowers which appear before the leaves; bushes are erect in growth.....

.25 2.50

Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. Tartarica rosea*)—Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage.....

.60 6.00

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. T. var. rubra*)—Blooms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red.....

.60 6.00

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia Indica*)—This is a Southern plant, much esteemed, very effective both as a single specimen or a small tree, or in groups as a large shrub. Blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers in immense panicles. A single tree on the lawn is most effective, or a mass of them produces a most magnificent background. The crimson is a beautiful bright red. The light pink is very distinct. We have three colors in stock.

.35 3.50

Watermelon Pink, Crape Myrtle.....

.40 4.00

Imperial Pink, Crape Myrtle.....

.35 3.50

Crimson, Crape Myrtle.....

.75 8.00

White, Crape Myrtle.....

.25 2.50

CYNDONIA.

Scarlet Japan Quince (*C. Japonica*)—One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants.....

DEUTZIA.

Valuable, self-sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarfer, for borders or for planting near the house.

Deutzia Crenata, tall light pink...... .35 3.50

Deutzia Watsonii (Pride of Rochester) tall, pure white...... .25 2.50

Deutzia Lemonei—Flowers pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing. .40 4.00

Deutzia Gracilis—Pretty, small white flowers; dwarf growing; very dense. .60 6.00

ELEAGNUS.

Eleagnus Longipes (*Goumi*)—Japan Silver Thorn, See page 5..... .75 8.00

Forsythia. (Golden Bell.) This splendid old shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of spring. .50 4.50

Kerria Japonica. (Japan Corchorus.) A handsome, green-leaved shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich dark yellow flowers in June, and to some extent all summer. .60 6.00

Lilacs. (Common White, Common Purple.) Popular old-time garden shrubs, that fill in early spring with their fragrant beautiful conical cluster blossoms. They require two or more years to bloom, but live a long time. .25 2.50

Lonicera. (See Bush Honeysuckle.) **Philadelphus Coronarius, or Mock Orange.** (Improperly called Syringa, Sweet Syringa, etc.) A rather upright shrub of good appearance, bearing in April a profusion of single white flowers one inch wide, in rather dense racemes, very fragrant and effective. .25 2.50

1 year..... .40 4.00
2 year..... .60 6.00

Pomegranate (*Punica*)—Shrubs with glossy green leaves with large, waxy-like, beautiful flowers about two inches across. Generally hardy in North Texas, but fully hardy from Waco, Tyler and South. One of the brightest and most popular flowering shrubs in the South. When pruned becomes spiny and makes a defensive hedge. .20 2.00

Double Salamon, 1 year..... .35 3.50
2 year..... .35 3.50

Double Scarlet, 1 year..... .25 2.50
Pyrus Japonica. (Scarlet or Japan Quince, Devil's Fire.) A gorgeous sight of fiery red flowers very early in spring; in full bloom before leaves come out. Fine for single specimen, screen or hedge. See Cyndonia. .25 2.50

PRIVET.

(See Under Hedging Plants.)

SALVIA.

Salvia Gregii. A new shrub found native in Southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact, graceful shrub 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat well.

SPIREA.

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance, which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will insure bloom the entire season and still evade the monotony of repetition.

Spiraea Billardii. Strong growth. Spikes three to five inches long of closely set flowerlets of pinkish red color. Profuse and blooms all summer. .15 1.50

1 year..... .30 3.00
2 year..... .50 5.00

Spiraea Prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath.) Plum leaved foliage; tall growing, but will prune to any desired height. Blooms early in March and is very effective with its long gracefully curving branches covered thickly their whole length with small, double white flowers. **1 year**..... .20 2.00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Spiraea Thunbergii. Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage, which is a peculiar but pleasing shade of yellowish green, changing in autumn to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. **2 year**.....

Spiraea Van Houttei. Pure snow white, single flower, with dark eye in center, borne in globose clusters similar to Reeesii in this respect, very graceful. A complete fountain of pure white bloom in April. Fine as single specimens, also for grouping, planting in front of porches, and for hedging. When planted for hedge or porch effects, 3 feet is best distance, as it will close up the gaps after one season's growth.

1-year, 6 to 12 inch......

1-year, 12 to 15 Inch......

2-year, 18 to 24 Inch......

2-year, 2 to 3 ft......

3-year, heavy.....

Spiraea Arguta—Of a dwarf habit, spreading head; flowers clear white; the best of the very early flowering white varieties; blooms in May. **1 year**.

Spiraea Douglasi—A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose colored flowers in May and June. **1 year**.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. Of dwarf habit. Flowers in flat heads. Good mate to Spiraea Arguta. Fine to plant in front of taller shrubs or as single specimens. **1 year**.....

TREE-LIKE SHRUBS.

While these do not grow with tall straight trunks to make suitable sidewalk or large shade trees, they are fine to plant in groups covering large space, or as single specimens in any part of the yard.

Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*)—Bears large clusters of pink flowers in early spring, before tree leafs out. **2 ft. size**.....

Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*)—Bears large beautiful white flowers early in spring. **2 to 3 ft. size**.....

LIVE OAK. (See under Shade Trees.)

Mint Tree (*Chase Tree*) (*Vitex Agnus Castus*) Will grow to height of 20 feet in five or six years, but has shrub-like shape, globular in form. Leaves are deeply five-fingered. Has spikes of blue flowers all summer. Foliage has mint-like fragrance. Attractive to bees and fine for honey.

1 year.....

2 year.....

Flowering Willow (so called) (*Chilopsis linearis*)—A tall tree-like shrub, with narrow leaves resembling willow, also the branches have the willow drooping effect. Blooms all summer in hottest of weather, and fine for arid regions as well as moist. Has tubular flowers, 1½ inches long. We have two colors.

White Flowering Willow—

1 year, 2 to 4 ft......

2 year, 5 to 8 ft......

Purple Flowering Willow—

1 year, 2 to 4 ft......

2 year, 5 to 8 ft......

Tamarix (Salt Cedar)—Does fine on coast in salt breezes as well as inland and in dry areas. Fine willowy foliage, growth and habit perfectly informal. Foliage resembles that of cypress. Flowers, small in large terminal spike and beautiful. Flowers early over short season. To get most graceful effects, trim severely each year. Fine for hedging.

Tamarix Plumosa.

Red flowers, early—

2 to 3 ft......

4 to 6 ft......

Tamarix Japonica.

Pink flowers blooming one week later than Plumosa.....

HEDGE PLANTS

Where boundary markers are necessary, hedges are most attractive. Many of the deciduous shrubs are suitable for hedges; also the coniferous evergreens are frequently used. For an informal hedge use the deciduous shrubs, conifers, or any of the following, but where a close-clipped hedge is desired the ones listed below will give best results:

Althea

(See under Shrubs).

Spiraea Van Houttei and Spiraea Billardii

(See under Shrubs).

Privet, Amoor River (*Ligustrum amurense*)—The finest hedge plant for the Southwest; grows rapidly; withstands drought; holds its foliage well, frequently during the entire winter. Can be kept sheared to any height and in any shape desired. When left un-sheared, it develops the most beautiful specimens for planting singly or in groups. Has beautiful frond-like branches and of spreading growth.

1 year, 6 to 10 inches.....

1 year, 8 to 15 inches.....

1 year, 15 to 24 inches.....

2 year, 2 to 3 ft......

2 year, 3 to 4 ft......

Privet, California. (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*)—Of upright growth, rapid. Foliage of lighter green than the Armour. Most popular for hedging purposes, as well as single specimens plants. Holds its foliage thru to spring in mild winters, but a severe freeze will cause its leaves to drop.

Price
Each Doz.

.40 4.00

.15 1.50

.20 2.00

.30 3.00

.40 4.00

.75 8.00

.35 3.50

.30 3.00

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CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS



CAPE JESSAMINE

Much care should be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to allow the roots to be exposed to sun or air. Our rule is to coat the roots, as soon as dug, with a puddle of earth or mud, and pack with moss.

Evergreens will be much benefited in transplanting if protected from wind and sun until they begin to take hold of their new soil. This can be done by placing barrels or boxes over them. The spring winds are specially very hard on transplanted Evergreens. Little care and good judgment will insure their success, while neglect will mean failure.

Golden Nana Arborvitae. This is one of the very best of arborvitae for the South. Compact, cone shaped, and remains in beautiful shape without shearing. **Only small, 3-inch size this season, 35c each.**

Chinese Pyramidal Arborvitae. Only small, 4 to 6-inch size. 25c each.

Compacta Arborvitae. Only small, 4-inch size this season. 25c each.

Globeose Arborvitae. Only small, 4-inch size this season. 25c each.

Rosedale Hybrid. Only small, 4-inch size this season. 25c each.

Common Juniper. Only 12 to 15-inch size this season. 40c each.

Cedrus Atlantica. Only small, 4-inch size this season. 35c each.

Cedrus Deodora. Only small, 4-inch size this season. 40c each.

Cedrus Libani. Only small, 4-inch size this season. 35c each.

Irish Juniper. Tall, spear shaped, green. With cedar-like foliage but of short needles. **8 to 12-inch, 40c each. 12 to 20-inch, 60c each.**

Savin or Trailing Juniper. Dark green, growing flat on the ground, generally in triangular form. Very attractive to plant in corners, at end of walks, and as specimens. **6 to 8-inch, 35c each. 8 to 15-inch, 50c each.**



HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE VINE

Broad Leaved Evergreen

These comprise such Evergreens as Magnolia, Cape Jasmine, Laurel, etc. The same precautions must be observed in transplanting as with Conifers, and it is far safer and better in addition to these precautions, to have the leaves removed, from most kinds, when taken up, and let them put out a new set of leaves. After being carefully planted and properly watered, it is well to mulch with coarse material to prevent rapid drying out.

Euonymus Japonica. An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

	Each Doz.	100
1-year, 4 to 6-inch, stocky.....	\$.25	\$2.40 \$18.00
2-year, 10 to 15-inch.....	40	4.00 30.00
2-year, 18 to 20-inch.....	65	6.50 50.00

Euonymus Japonica Compacta. A special form originated by J. B. Baker, which grows and forms without shearing a perfectly formed conical specimen.

	Each Doz.	100
1-year, 4 to 5-inch.....	\$.40	\$4.00

Dwarf Evergreen Box. Small green glossy leaves. Perfectly hardy. Excellent for cemetery planting, and to edge walks and beds.

	Each Doz.	100
2-year, 3 to 4-inch.....	\$.25	\$2.50 \$20.00
4-year, 8 to 12-inch.....	75	8.00 ...

Magnolia Grandiflora. The grandest of all evergreens and flowering trees. Has large, glossy, bright green leaves. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern states. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up, and treated as in our handling, they are readily transplanted. We do not clip the leaves off unless so instructed.

	Each Doz.	100
1-year, 3 to 4-inch.....	\$.25	\$2.50
1-year, 4 to 6-inch.....	35	3.50

A few specimens, 4 and 5 years old, 3 to 6 ft. high at \$2 to \$5 each.

Cape Jessamine. A beautiful plant with dark green glossy leaves, and in spring has most fragrant beautiful white flowers with wavy-like petals, from 1½ to 2 inches long in the bud. It is not full hardy in North Texas but is easily carried thru the winter out of doors with some protection. Full hardy Central and South Texas.

	Each Doz.	100
Bushy plants, 15 to 18 inches.....	\$.40	\$4.00
18 to 24 inches.....	60	6.00

ORNAMENTAL VINES

Climbing Roses. See list under Roses.

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen. Foliage light green, dense, rapid grower; flowers white and buff. **15c each.**

Honeysuckle, Fuschia Leaved. Of the coral type, vine upright, flowers red on outside of corolla with yellow inside, perpetual bloomer, very fragrant, generally evergreen, one of the best climbers. Foliage dark green. **25c each.**

Honeysuckle, Hall's. Flowers very fragrant, white in opening, becoming buff. Very profuse, perpetual from early spring until fall; evergreen. **20c each.**

Trumpet Creeper. A stout, woody, handsome vine, with compound leaves and perpetual, waxy, large, tubular orange flowers in clusters; fine to ornament outhouses, tree bodies, etc., as it climbs by aerial roots. **10c each.**

Wistaria. American purple. Hardy; fine for arbors, porch screens, etc. Profuse in early spring. **20c each.**

Virginia Creeper. (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.) Five lobed or fingered leaf; bright green in summer, turning scarlet in fall; completely covers dead trees, brick walls, fences. Not poisonous. **20c each.**

Antigonon Leptopus. (Pink Vinc, Rose-on-the-Mountain, or Queen's Crown.) The most beautiful vine. A mass of pink with not a day's intermission, from the time it starts to bloom until frost. In South Texas it will start in June, in Central Texas in July and in North Texas it does not start until August.

Plant the roots in spring after ground warms up, or earlier if protected by mulch. The roots are slow to start, and vine first year will not show above ground until quite late in spring, but develops rapidly and covers well by midsummer. Dig up roots in fall, or cover ground with frost-proof mulch.

Price of Roots—35c each; \$4.00 per doz.

PEONIES

In the Southwest the Peony has not been given the attention it has received in the North, perhaps that it was not given proper attention in selection of site and richness of soil. The best situation is on North or East side of building so as to protect roots through the summer from excessive heat of afternoon sun. Also a partially shaded situation among higher shrubs, is good. They are easily grown and once planted do not have to be replanted each season.

Prices given for 3 to 5 live-eyed divisions from blooming plants.

Edulis Superba. Beautiful deep rose pink; large, of good form. One of the earliest and blooms over a long season. Vigorous and blooms profusely. **35c each; \$3.60 per dozen.**

Duchess d'Orleans. Large carmine pink guards, center soft pink, interspersed with salmon. Large. Mid-season. **35c each; \$3.60 per dozen.**

Festiva Maxima. Of enormous size and wondrous beauty; pure paper white, some center petals flecked carmine. Early, very long heavy stems. **50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.**

Duchess de Nemours. Superb Ivory white becoming pure white, finest midseason white. **40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.**

Red. Unnamed variety. **40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.**

Mixed. A good selection of mixed named but unlabeled varieties and grown mixed. **25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.**



PEONY



Frau Karl Druschkli Roses

ROSES

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING

ANY good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

WHEN PLANTING, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

PRUNING. After the first killing frost, most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety, the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

One will be well repaid and delighted to have a good book on roses. See list of such books on inside front cover. For a present, the book by Geo. C. Thomas, Jr., with the 96 perfect colored illustrations cannot be excelled.

THE ROSES WE OFFER ARE OPEN GROUND FIELD GROWN and all have been blooming this summer, and if transplanted this fall, will be ready to give you good flowers early next spring, almost as early as plants already established. But those planted next spring, while they will succeed, will not bloom so early as it will take a few weeks to develop sufficient root system.

As the different varieties have their own vigor of growth, there will be a variation of size of the bushes for this reason. Some varieties at same age on same soil will make bushes 4 times as heavy than some other varieties.

PRICES.

	Each	Six.	Doz.	20	40	100
American Beauty, Frau Karl Druschkli, 2-year	\$.75	\$4.25	\$8.60	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00
Climbing American Beauty, Dorothy Perkins, 2-year . . . . .	.35	2.00	3.50	5.50	10.00	24.00
All Other Varieties:						
Heavy, 2-year . . . . .	.50	2.25	4.25	6.75	13.00	35.00
Light, 2-year . . . . .	.40	2.00	3.75	6.25	12.00	30.00

EVERBLOOMING WHITE AND BLUSH.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, fragrant; fine buds and flowers on long stems; profuse; strong grower.

White Cochet. Identical in shape and habit with that splendid pink rose, Maman Cochet, except the color is white, changing to blush.

Carnot. Flesh-tinted white. Long beautiful bud, cupped, wax-like.

Frau Karl Druschkli. An everywhere hardy, vigorous grower, with bright green leaves, delicately veined; splendid long buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large saucer-shaped petals. Rightly named and deservedly a prize winner.

Bessie Brown. Exceedingly handsome, petals recurving most gracefully, very delicate shade of shell pink or flesh.

BUFF AND YELLOW.

Etoile de Lyon. Rich, yellow, full, fragrant, pretty; profuse all summer.

Blumenschmidt. Pure citron-yellow; outer petals edged tender rose. A sport from Mademoiselle Franceska Kruger, which it resembles in form.

Lady Hillingdon. Apricot yellow, varying to orange. Good bloomer.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (Pernet Ducher, 1907). Copper-orange in the open bud, golden-orange when partly developed, pinkish-fawn of lovely shade when fully open, when it looks like a full, fluffy-silk rosette. Color effect of the whole flower is Indian-yellow. No wonder everybody who sees it falls in love with it.

Martinet. Very similar in every way to Mrs. Aaron Ward.

LIGHT PINK.

William R. Smith (Shellum, 1908). The soft blending of the salmon-pinks and the rose-pinks and the beautiful flesh tints in this Rose give it a singular resemblance to the entrancing flush on a maiden's cheek.

Helen Gould. The color is a delicate yellow, suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper; very chaste and beautiful.

La France. Silvery-rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of unsurpassable beauty; large, symmetrical and deliciously fragrant; blooms from June until frost; hardy with protection.

My Maryland. Sweet scented, pretty salmon pink.

Burbank. On style of the old favorite Hermosa Upright and profuse.

BRIGHT AND DEEP PINK.

***Jenkheer J. L. Mock.** Clear imperial pink. Reverse of petals rosy, silvery white; blooms of large size and form produced on stiff, erect canes. Of La France type but much stronger.

Maman Cochet. Rose of pink, shaded with salmon; profuse, fine bud and flower; strong grower; a very superior rose; one of the best for outdoor planting in Texas, also excellent for cut flowers.

F. R. Patzer. A most beautiful and distinct Rose of very free flowering character. The blooms are produced with great freedom on stiff stems, and are of large size and substance. The color is creamy-buff, back of petals delicate warm pink; as the petals reflex the color becomes light orange-pink, forming a most charming combination. Valuable for garden culture.

Paul Neyron. The largest of all Rose blooms; bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented; blooms first season and all summer. Grows to a great height in a single season and stems are almost thornless.

Franceska Kruger. Fine rich pink, creamy towards center; slightly penciled with deeper pink on outer petals. Healthy plant, great bloomer.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. Strong plant, very free blooming. Deep bright pink.

President Taft. Shell pink of intense distinctive color. Large petals with light mid-rib. Plant very strong and free bloomer.

Pink Radiance. Very hardy, vigorous and prolific. Carmine rose with shades of opal and copper.

SCARLET AND CRIMSON.

Hadley. Hadley is a development from a line of seedlings raised by Alex. Montgomery, Jr., the varieties used in this development being Liberty, General McArthur and Richmond. In color it is a deep velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy at all seasons of the year.

Helen Gould. Crimson wine-color. Flowers large and sweetly scented.

Hoosier Beauty. Glowing crimson; large, fragrant; fine for cut-flowers.

HARDY CLIMBERS.

Climbing American Beauty. A seedling from American Beauty with an admixture of Wichuraiana and Tea blood. Same as its namesake in size, color and fragrance, with the addition of the climbing habit. Better blooming qualities, good foliage, and has proven hardy and withstood heat and drought.

Dr. Van Fleet. One of the newer type of Climbers. Shows a mass of beautiful clustered buds opening out into large shapely flowers of delicate flesh white.

***Pink Dorothy Perkins.** Beautiful shell pink flowers in clusters. Foliage smaller and darker than Crimson Rambler.

**THE AUTO-SPRAY NO. 1
THE WORLD'S STANDARD
COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER**



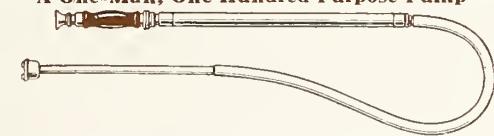
Adapted for every variety of spraying where a hand sprayer can be used. Made in heavy brass or galvanized iron as desired and has tank capacity of three gallons of solution. The pump is of heavy brass, 2 inches in diameter, and two or possibly three pumpings will empty the tank under higher and more constant pressure than any other knapsack sprayer. The brass tank will withstand chemical solutions, and is recommended, also the Auto-Pop shut-off, which is automatic in action and operates a self-cleaning wire through the nozzle.

Net Cash
**Auto-Spray No 1-B, brass
tank, auto-pop.....\$11.00**
**Auto-Spray No. 1-D, galv.
tank, auto-pop.....7.50**

**THIS SPRAYER SHOULD
BE IN THE HOUSE OF EVERY
FLOWER LOVING FAMILY**

Prices of barrel and large size sprayers on application.

**THE ARMSTRONG STANDARD SPRAY PUMP
A One-Man, One Hundred Purpose Pump**



As supplied for spraying from bucket.

The Armstrong Standard Spray Pump is simply a very carefully designed and accurately made "squirt-gun" provided with a proper outfit of nozzles. Its simplicity largely accounts for its unusual power.

Its plan of operation is so simple and so different from other types of spraying apparatus. This permits the use of the hose on the suction end instead of on the discharge end. That is why it is possible to use the Armstrong

Standard either with a bucket, barrel or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

For bucket use, a short length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a larger orchard, a longer length of hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable. The work of spraying is always done **from the ground**. No ladder, long extension or platform is needed. A large tree can be completely sprayed with **ten or a dozen strokes** of the pump. The work is done rapidly and with a minimum of labor and, by reason of the equal strokes, spraying material is not dissipated.

By different arrangements of the several nozzles regularly supplied, sprays



Using the Armstrong Standard Pump with barrel and long hose.



Using the Armstrong Standard with bucket for small orchards.

of varying fineness—from a mist to a straight stream that carries sixty feet—are produced.

The Armstrong Standard is made entirely of brass. No leather packings are used and no metal subject to rust or decay. Every Armstrong Standard is **warranted for five years**. This makes it the **most economical spraying device on the market**.

PRICE LIST.

The Armstrong Standard Pump, with short hose and all three spraying nozzles (for bucket use). Each **\$5.00**

RED SNAPPER PLANT FOOD

This is a highly concentrated plant food made up scientifically to cover the needs of plant life, both out-of-doors and in window garden and conservatory. It has been on the market some time; its advertisement has been nationwide, and is probably well known to most of our customers. Easily applied, pleasant to use, and we are pleased to recommend it. By far the richest, most nutritious and yet harmless organic fertilizer for house plants and small fruits, climbing vines and shrubbery ever placed on the market. It is made from specially prepared and finely ground fish bonemeal and nitrogenous cartilage mixed with pulverized tobacco snuff. Put up in a concentrated form.



	By Express, Charges Collect, or packed	By Parcel Post, with trees	Post Paid.
12 oz. can.....		\$.25	\$.35
2 lb. can.....		.50	.65
5 lb. package.....		1.00	1.25

TREE TANGLEFOOT. A perfect safeguard for trees against Gypsy, Brown Tail, Tufted Moth, Caterpillars, Canker Worms, Cut Worms, Ants.

	By Express or with tree orders	By Parcel Post, Post Paid.
1 lb. can.....	\$.50	\$.60
5 lb. can.....	2.25	2.75

SCALECIDE. The complete dormant spray for killing San Jose and all kinds of Scale insects.

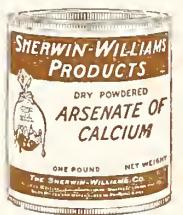
	1 quart cans.....	60c each
	1 gallon cans.....	\$1.45 each
	5 gallon cans.....	6.45 each

ARSENATE OF LEAD for killing Circulio, Canker Worm, Codling Moth, Tent Caterpillar, Slug, Leaf Roller, Fruit Worms, Berry Moth, and other Eating Insects.

	1/2 lb. package.....	\$.30
	1 lb.....	.50
	5 lb.....	2.00

Postage extra

ARSENATE OF CALCIUM For preventing ravages of Boll Weevil. **Prices on application.**



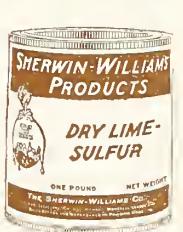
	BORDI-FUNGI. For prevention of all Mildews, Black Root, Brown Rot, and all fungus troubles.	
	1 lb. cans.....	50c each
	5 lb. cans.....	\$2.00 each

PARIS GREEN.

For killing Potato Bugs, Cut Worms, and eating insects.

Prices on application.

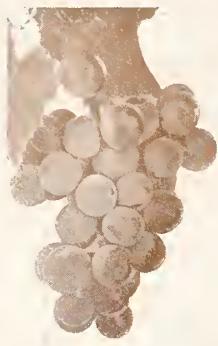
	DRY LIME-SULPHUR. For eradicating San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale and other scale insects, Apple Scab, Peach Leaf Curl, and other fungous diseases.	
	1 lb. cans.....	40c each
	5 lb. cans.....	\$1.75 each



BLACK-LEAF 40. A concentrated Sulphate of Nicotina for killing all forms of aphids and all SUCKING INSECTS. A contact spray.

\$1.25 per 12 oz. can. Will dilute for 50 gallons spray. 1 oz. will make 4 gallons spray.

SULFOCIDIE. For prevention of all fungous diseases, such as rots, mildews, anthracnose, leaf spot, canker, etc. 1 pint cans... 50c each 1 gallon cans... \$2.25 each 1 quart cans... 75c each 5 gallon size cans 8.75 each



PRESIDENT



CLOETO



EDNA



HUSMANN



BRILLIANT



R. W. MUNSON



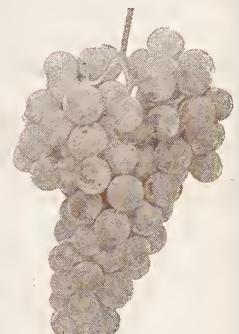
CONCORD



NIAGARA



MERICADEL



FERN

THE MUNSON NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1876

DENISON, TEXAS



DEUTZIA



SPIREA BIULARDI



FLOWERING ALMOND



SPIREA V. H.



PERSIAN LILAC



HONEYSUCKLE